

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

## BASEBALL PLAYOFFS

Dodgers Win  
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No. 32,851

40/88

## Republican Task: Control the Damage

### Quayle Lost, A Poll Shows

By Thomas Edsall

WASHINGTON — Republicans closed protective ranks around Senator Dan Quayle on Thursday amid indications that the Republican vice presidential candidate remained a liability to Vice President George Bush's presidential bid after Mr. Quayle's debate with his Democratic counterpart.

Initially confident after the debate with Senator Lloyd Bentsen on Wednesday night in Omaha, Nebraska, Bush strategists were concerned about potential damage on Thursday.

"We are bringing our hands as we get through the next 48 hours," a Bush aide said.

A senior Bush adviser clearly signaled that the day-after review of Mr. Quayle's performance was negative. The campaign of Governor Michael S. Dukakis "can't lose on this," he said, "and we can't win, the only issue being, Does it wash away or do we get permanently hurt?"

The Bush campaign had set up a special Midwest focus group to watch the debate with the expectation that the findings could be used to buttress the contention that Mr. Quayle had "crossed the threshold" and become a fully acceptable candidate for the vice presidency.

Instead, a Bush aide said, "You won't be hearing much about this group." Although neither candidate committed a serious error or gaffe, an ABC News poll of 637 registered voters who watched the debate last night showed Mr. Quayle won by a 51-to-27 percent margin, with 22 percent calling it a tie. Poll-takers said the survey had a margin of error of 4.5 percentage points.

An overwhelming 87 percent of the respondents described Mr. Quayle as qualified to be president, but only 48 percent said Mr. Quayle was equipped to hold the highest office, and 49 percent said he was not ready for the responsibility.

Because of the small pool of voters questioned in ABC's "instant" poll, its reliability as a gauge of overall voter opinion was uncertain.

But it was an indication that Mr. Quayle may have failed to reassure voters whom broader polls have shown to be skeptical of his qualifications for high office.

Republicans took a series of steps on Thursday in a concerted effort to mute any long-lasting damage from the Quayle-Bentsen debate.

Richard Bond, Mr. Bush's political director, was assigned to join the Quayle entourage for what one aide described as "combat duty" to quash the notion that Mr. Quayle had not performed well.

Mr. Bond contended that Mr. Quayle did "a creditable job" and sought to focus attention on the

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Lloyd Bentsen, left, and Dan Quayle replying to questions during the vice presidential debate.

## 'You're No Jack Kennedy'

Bentsen's Retort Charges Emotions of 1988 Race

By David S. Broder

OMAHA, Nebraska — The ghost of John F. Kennedy came alive in one of the most dramatic moments of the 1988 campaign — invoked by Senator Dan Quayle of Indiana as he struggled to show his qualifications for being a heartbeat away from the presidency and then thrown back in his face by his rival, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.

As a result, the "Quayle fiasco" in the 1988 presidential race is now charged with the emotions of America's last hero-president, and its impact on the outcome Nov. 8 could be all the greater.

Republicans are hoping the voters will agree with them that the remark by Mr. Bentsen, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, was a "cheap shot" at a young man who had his hands full fending off an aggressive panel of press questions on Wednesday night.

Democrats said they thought the comparison — which Mr. Quayle, the Republican vice presidential nominee, has used on the stump — drove home to voters already worried about Mr. Quayle's qualifications that their concerns were all too well justified.

Whichever proves correct, there can be no doubt that one of the incredible moments of an otherwise lackluster campaign came on a hour into the 90-minute debate when Mr. Quayle was asked for the third time what, exactly, he would do if he had to assume the duties of the presidency.

His previous answers, as summarized by Susan Estrich, campaign manager for the Democratic presidential nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, had been that "he would say a prayer, call a meeting and know all the Cabinet members' names so they wouldn't need name tags."

Mr. Quayle, 41, took refuge in the comparison he has often used on the stump, saying his 12 years in Congress showed he had as much to recommend

him "as Jack Kennedy had when he sought the presidency."

Dropping the avuncular manner he had employed through most of the debate, Mr. Bentsen, 67, standing at the adjoining lectern, swung a hard punch:

"Senator," he said, "I served with Jack Kennedy. I knew Jack Kennedy. Jack Kennedy was a friend of mine. Senator, you're no Jack Kennedy."

Mr. Quayle, stony-faced, said, "That was really uncalled for, Senator."

"You're the one who made the comparison," Mr. Bentsen shot back. "And I did not think the comparison was well taken."

Senate colleagues of the two men who flooded the press room after the debate took predictably partisan views of the exchange.

"Quayle knocked himself out," said Senator Albert Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee.

"An unfair shot," said Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, who had played Mr. Bentsen in Mr. Quayle's rehearsals.

The important verdict is the one from the living rooms, and separate groups of voters in Missouri and New Jersey who watched the debate with reporters for The Washington Post said their immediate reactions to Mr. Quayle's performance were highly negative. Several of the voters said the Indiana senator's presence on the Republican ticket was likely to cost the Republican presidential nominee, Vice President George Bush, his vote.

An ABC News poll of 637 registered voters who watched the debate said Mr. Bentsen won by 51 to 27 percent, with 22 percent calling it a tie.

Asked whether Mr. Bentsen was qualified to be president, 87 percent said yes, 12 percent no. Asked the same of Mr. Quayle, the results were 48

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## Pinochet Concedes His Loss; Cabinet Vows to Accept Result

### Opposition Seeks Early Elections

By Shirley Christian

SANTIAGO — The government of President Augusto Pinochet, in seeming contradiction to 15 years of tough and often repressive military rule, on Thursday accepted its defeat at the hands of the voters in Wednesday's plebiscite.

General Pinochet's cabinet resigned after Chileans overwhelmingly rejected his effort to win a new eight-year term to extend his 15-year rule. The vote put Chile on a course toward free elections.

The virtually complete unofficial returns released by the government showed that General Pinochet lost his bid for a new eight-year term by 54.7 percent to 43 percent of the more than seven million votes cast.

General Pinochet made no public statement but his supporters and the opposition began a search for reconciliation. They spoke of ending confrontation and the need for stability.

"The country delivered its mandate," said Patricia Aylwin, leader of the 16-party opposition coalition, Command for the No. He said Chile was "on the way to a transition to an authentic democracy."

The plebiscite was the first direct vote on General Pinochet's presidency since he overthrew Salvador Allende in a 1973 coup.

Although public opinion began the day calmly after a night of uncertainty over the voting results, jubilation spread gradually as college-age people began spontaneous demonstrations along Santiago streets. Police were generally tolerant but used tear gas and water cannon to disperse them when they took over downtown streets.

A long and probably conflictive road lies ahead in negotiations between the two sides that are supposed to culminate in free presidential elections by December 1989.

Opposition leaders want the presidential vote moved up. They also want to eliminate provisions in the constitution that make the congress virtually powerless to amend it and that give the armed forces both autonomy and a supervisory role in national policy-making.

After a delay of several hours in releasing results Wednesday night, while the opposition's growing tally was showing defeat for the general, the government finally confirmed the losing trend about 2 A.M. Thursday.

Half an hour later, Interior Minister Sergio Fernández went on television and said that the cabinet stood by "its unbreakable decision to comply with the constitution and the law and see that it is complied with."

After speaking of the need for stability and noting that the electoral process had been clean and orderly, he said Chile "and its permanent values" had to be protected.

"As a consequence," he said, "we will respect the results that the country already knows about."

General Pinochet was reported to have been surprised at his loss, but after he held post-midnight meetings with his cabinet and other military leaders the government recognized the results.



A group of Chileans urging a policeman to join a celebration of the vote against General Pinochet.

## A State of Siege Is Proclaimed In Algiers to Quell Price Riots

By Edward Cody

PARIS — The Algerian government declared a state of siege and deployed the army in Algiers on Thursday to confront three days of street riots and looting by youths protesting high prices and economic austerity.

The outbreak, in which a number of government buildings were set afire, raised a challenge to President Chadli Bendjedid's government and his effort to liberalize the Algerian economy after years of tightly centralized socialism.

Reports from Algiers said the violence was the worst since student demonstrators were put down by riot police two years ago in the eastern Algerian city of Constantine.

Despite a vow by the army to restore order, uncontrolled youths moved through the streets of central Algiers and set up barricades made of tires and vandalized automobiles. According to news agency

reports, occasional gunfire was heard in the streets.

There were reports of a number of arrests and injuries Thursday night, but no official announcements.

A curfew was declared from midnight to 6 A.M. for Algiers and the suburbs of Rouiba and Cheraga, Reuters quoted the official news agency as saying late Thursday.

The destruction was aimed particularly at government offices and symbols of wealth such as airline agencies and a nightclub, according to witnesses' accounts.

It seemed to grow out of anger among poor Algerians pinched hard in recent months by frozen salaries combined with inflation running at more than 15 percent a year and unemployment that has reached 40 percent in the capital, according to unofficial estimates.

Apparently sensing the popular discontent, Colonel Bendjedid said in a major speech two weeks ago that government officials and state-

run enterprises had not played their assigned roles in the liberalization policies he adopted as a way to meet Algeria's growing economic problems.

These problems, some of them resulting from the country's experiment with socialism and large-scale industrialization projects, have become particularly acute as petroleum prices fell in recent years and government subsidies became difficult to maintain.

Colonel Bendjedid, in a statement relayed by news agencies, said the state of siege was required because of "grave developments in the situation in Algiers."

The military was put in command of all government services and security forces, the statement said.

The army announced soon afterward that demonstrations or any other public gatherings were banned in Algiers. In a communiqué, it said:

"Young people manipulated by the head of a consumer organization in Spain, Per Svansson of the Foreign Property Owners Association S.P.A.

"We have a saying around here that when tourists come to Spain, they check their brains at the airport."

Per Svansson, a consumer advocate in Spain.

The reason, according to the author of the report, is that the Spanish market is dominated by less-expensive homes and that buyers of such property tend to be less aware of the problems.

The report by the European Parliament's petitions committee, which deals with complaints from EC citizens, is the first about international housing by the parliament. Details were made available to the International Herald Tribune.

These developments came a day after Texas Air signed an agreement with Eastern, Page 14

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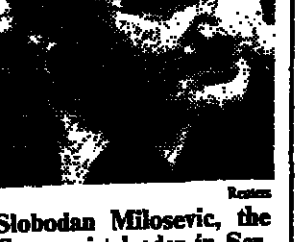
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## Kiosk

### Blast Injures 6 In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Six persons were injured Thursday, one woman seriously, when a powerful explosion ripped through a municipal office building in the black township of Tembisa, east of Johannesburg, the police said.

Three men and three women were wounded in the blast.



Slobodan Milosevic, the Communist leader in Serbia, won a major victory in his power struggle. Page 5.

## General News

Israel has won diplomatic immunity for 50 persons involved in weapons purchases in the United States. Page 2.

## Business/Finance

British Steel is to be sold to the public in a stock flotation in November. Page 13.

Dow Jones	The Dollar in New York
1,888	DM 1.888
1,888	Pound 1.888
1,888	Yen 133.625
1,888	FF 6.357

## Icahn Said to Pursue Eastern Airlines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn, the financier who is chairman of Texas World Airlines Inc., is holding discussions with Frank Lorenzo, chairman of Texas Air Corp., about the sale to TWA of the troubled Eastern Airlines, according to sources close to the negotiations.

The talks center on a friendly transaction that would be acceptable to Mr. Icahn, Mr. Lorenzo and Eastern's unions, according to sources close to the situation, who requested anonymity. Eastern, based in Miami, is a major subsidiary of Texas Air, which also owns Continental Airlines.

The discussions with Mr. Icahn included representatives of Eastern's unions, the sources said. Earlier, the New York real-estate developer, Donald Trump, said that he was close to agreement with Mr. Lorenzo on the purchase of

Eastern's three-city air shuttle service and that a contract could be signed by next week. Mr. Trump reportedly would pay more than \$300 million in cash for the shuttle.

On Wednesday, Mr. Trump said, "If we sign a contract, it could be as soon as next week, and it'll be very exciting for everyone."

The shuttle, a profit-making service, operates between New York, Boston and Washington.

If successful, the deal would be a coup for both businessmen. It would give Mr. Trump a money-making air service plus open the possibility for him to link an airline business with his casino-hotels in Atlantic City in order to offer tourist packages.

Mr. Lorenzo would be able to add to his \$700 million war chest at Texas Air for his struggle against the unions at Eastern, and by selling to Mr. Trump rather than to

another big airline, he would head off a potential antitrust problem and avoid giving himself further competition on already competitive air routes.

Industry experts said that there seemed to be no legal reason why the shuttle could not be sold. The shuttle recently has been at the center of the struggle between Eastern and its unions.

Later, in Miami, union officials at Eastern vowed to block any attempt to sell the shuttle to Mr. Trump but said that they would meet with anyone interested in buying all of Eastern from Texas Air.

Ron Cole, a spokesman for the Air Line Pilots Association, said that labor leaders were aware of talks between Mr. Trump and Mr. Lorenzo about the shuttle.

He warned that the unions would seek a court order to stop the sale if an agreement is reached. Mr.

Lorenzo "is trying to strip Eastern down to a bare shell, and we won't allow it," said Mr. Cole, whose union represents Eastern's pilots.

The unions have claimed that Mr. Lorenzo wanted to sell the shuttle, one of Eastern's most profitable operations, to put pressure on them to accept concessions on wages and work rules.

Eastern declined comment Thursday on both the Icahn and Trump developments.

"Quite frankly, we're not commenting on either report. It's our policy not to comment on rumors," said Eastern spokesman Robin Matell in Miami.

Mr. Icahn, Mr. Trump and their representatives were unavailable for comment Thursday.

These developments came a day after Texas Air signed an agreement with Eastern, Page 14

## Childhood Aggression: A Warning Sign

By Daniel Goleman

NEW YORK — It is the extremely aggressive child, rather than the anxious or depressed one, who is most likely to have emotional troubles later in life, new studies are showing.

The findings contradict prevailing wisdom in child development, which holds that anxiety is the most basic source of emotional difficulties.

The findings underscore the importance of identifying children who are highly aggressive and teaching them how to control their anger while they are still young.

Recent data from programs at Duke University that teach such children how to handle their anger show that they were better adjusted emotionally by the time they reached adolescence than were other aggressive youngsters who did not receive the training.

Alexander Thomas, a psychiatrist at the New York University Medical School, said, "To our surprise, aggression in childhood is the emotional trait that is the strongest predictor of later maladjustment." Dr. Thomas

directed the study along with his wife, Stella Chess, who is also a psychiatrist at the medical school.

Results were reported in the current issue of Child Development.

The study used data from 75 children who had been assessed since they were infants in 1956 as part of the New York Longitudinal Study under the direction of Dr. Thomas and Dr. Chess.

The individuals, now in their 30s, have repeatedly been interviewed and tested over the years; their teachers and parents have also been interviewed.

The new data from the study show that children who were rated as aggressive when they were 7 to 12 years old were most likely to be among those who had difficulties adjusting in adolescence.

But few such problems in adolescence were found in children who, while in grade school, had been identified as anxious, depressed, disobedient, unable to get along with their peers, or having academic trouble.

Aggressiveness in the children included not only getting into fights but also belittling or being hostile to other children, their families, teachers or schoolmates.

In adolescence, these same children were found to have the greatest difficulties in school, with their peers and, particularly, in getting along with their own families.

Analyses have not yet been done that would show whether the problems of the aggressive children continued through adolescence to early adulthood, although Dr. Thomas said that evidence from other studies suggests that it probably does.

"My general advice to the parents of highly aggressive kids," Dr. Chess said, "is that they need to be shown other ways to get what they are seeking."

"It rarely helps to simply tell them just to stop what they are doing," she said. "It's far more helpful to show them another way to obtain their goal without getting angry."

Some training programs for aggressive children that are based on such an approach have already demonstrated their effectiveness

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# For Chile's Opposition, the Task Is Staying United

By Eugene Robinson  
*Washington Post Service*

SANTIAGO — Chile entered a new phase of its history Thursday and set Chileans about defining what that new phase would be.

The main issue, as always over the past 15 years, could be summed up in one word: Pinochet. In power for 15 years since taking over in a military coup, General Augusto Pinochet had suffered a crushing defeat at the polls in Wednesday's presidential plebiscite. But he remains president and head of the army, posts he will retain for months if not years to come.

After General Pinochet's cabinet resigned early Thursday, officials said he would decide soon which resignations he would accept. Almost certain to leave is Interior Minister Sergio Fernández, who ran the president's campaign.

Others were expected to be asked to stay, among them Hernán Bucu, the young finance minister whose free-market policies have won the praise of businessmen.

Speculation centered on how the president would handle the new role of defeated general. Would he take a conciliatory role, perhaps

naming new cabinet ministers more palatable to the opposition? Or would he take a harder line, resolving to stick to the terms of a 1980 constitution giving him and the armed forces a virtual monopoly on power?

And the opposition, surprisingly united during the plebiscite campaign, began the much harder task of trying to stay together for the free elections General Pinochet now must call at the end of next year.

Under the terms of the constitution, open elections must be held by December 1989 and power transferred to the newly elected government by March the following year.

Pinochet supporters quickly began coming to terms with the new political order. Rightist parties that had supported him rushed to acknowledge the triumph of the "no" and to express their willingness to negotiate with the opposition.

The country's largest business associations issued a joint statement spelling out their acceptance of the vote and their eagerness to move forward.

Opposition leaders began the task of trying to keep the Command for the No coalition together.

# U.S. Allows Immunity For Israeli Arms Buyers

By David B. Ottaway  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has agreed to extend consular immunity to 50 Israeli nationals working in two military purchasing and trade missions in New York, the State Department announced Thursday.

The Justice Department and the FBI, as well as many Defense Department agencies, had opposed the decision because of several recent cases involving the suspected involvement of members of the Israeli military purchasing office in the illegal export of U.S. high-technology military items.

The two missions will be considered "annexes" to the Israeli Consulate and "approximately 50 Israeli officials will acquire consular privileges and immunities," said Phyllis E. Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman.

Other sources said 45 Israelis at the Israeli Defense Procurement Mission and 5 working in the Trade Mission would be given consular immunity, a limited form of diplomatic immunity covering a person's official acts but not other activities.

Consular immunity would protect an Israeli involved in the illegal export of military items from prosecution because those activities would probably fall under the definition of "official acts," a State Department official said. But consular immunity would not protect an Israeli suspected of espionage, he added.

Unlike other countries, Israel has its military purchasing mission in New York rather than in Washington. Mrs. Oakley noted that most other such missions were part of embassies in Washington and that their members were provided with full diplomatic immunities and privileges.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz made the decision after a meeting with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel in New York on Sept. 28 during which Mr. Peres pressed him on the question, according to Israeli and U.S. officials.

The American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee began a campaign last month to persuade Congress to oppose any immunity for members of the Israeli purchasing offices. Its president, Abdeen Jabara, called Mr. Shultz's decision "an outrage."

An Israeli embassy spokesman, Yossi Gal, said, "We of course welcome the decision."

The Israeli mission has 250 members, but a U.S. official said that those and the 50 being given consular immunity were "largely clerical employees" and Israeli part-time students who still would have no immunity.

However, as an annex to the Israeli Consulate, the military purchasing office premises in midtown Manhattan would be "inviolable" just like the grounds of any foreign embassy, she said.

Officials said the United States has previously resisted the Israeli request partly because of anger over Israel's recruitment of Jonathan Pollard, a U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, to pass military secrets to Tel Aviv. They also cited cases in which Israeli arms buyers were accused of acquiring devices for triggering nuclear bombs and technology for making cluster bombs, in violation of U.S. export restrictions.

# WORLD BRIEFS

**Party Rebuffs Kinnock on Disarming**

BLACKPOOL, England (Reuters) — The opposition Labor Party rebuffed its leader, Neil Kinnock, on Thursday, and voted to retain a unilateral nuclear disarmament policy that has proved unpopular at the polls.

Mr. Kinnock, who routed a left-wing challenge to his leadership on Sunday, was defeated in three separate ballots on defense at Labor's annual conference in this northwest town.

The result was a triumph for Ron Todd, the leader of Britain's biggest trade union, the Transport and General Workers' Union. Mr. Todd had attacked Mr. Kinnock earlier in the week on the direction of party policy shifts. He had declared that Labor's commitment to nuclear disarmament was sacred.

**Pentagon Cuts SDI Cost Estimate**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department has formally changed its plans for the first phase of the Strategic Defense Initiative, slashing the cost estimate for a rudimentary system from \$115 billion to \$69 billion, the Pentagon announced Thursday.

The Pentagon's Defense Acquisition Board, following an annual review of the program, approved a series of restructuring moves, Pentagon officials told a joint hearing of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. They said the changes were designed to keep the research and development project moving forward while addressing concerns that it would cost too much to begin deploying it, the Pentagon said.

"This is a startling change," the officials said. But they added that the restructuring "absolutely does not" mean the administration is pulling back from its original goal of developing a space-based system that could shield the United States from nuclear missiles.

**CIA May Settle Brainwashing Suit**

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Central Intelligence Agency appears to be close to settling a lawsuit filed by nine Canadians who sought compensation after discovering they had been unwitting subjects in mind-control experiments, some involving LSD.

Lawyers with knowledge of the case said Wednesday that the CIA had agreed to pay nearly \$750,000 to the Canadians, who were patients in the 1950s of Dr. D. Ewen Cameron, a psychiatrist at McGill University in Montreal.

Documents that became public in the late 1970s showed the CIA had used private medical research foundations as a conduit for a 25-year, multimillion-dollar research program to learn how to control the human mind. Through one of the foundations, the agency funneled tens of thousands of dollars to Dr. Cameron to pay for an array of experiments that involved LSD, electroshock therapy and a procedure known as "psychic driving," in which patients listened to a recorded message repeatedly for up to 16 hours.

**Abortion Protest Dwindles in Atlanta**

ATLANTA (AP) — About 100 people protested outside a clinic Thursday in Atlanta's third day of anti-abortion demonstrations, and the police dragged away at least seven people for climbing barricades outside the building.

The clinic, the Feminist Women's Health Center, is one of seven targeted by Operation Rescue, the New York-based group staging demonstrations in Atlanta this week. The number of demonstrators has dwindled since Tuesday, when 343 protesters were arrested on misdemeanor charges.

Protest leaders said they have prevented abortions with their demonstrations, which include attempting to blockade entrances. Clinic officials disputed that, and said that aside from some rescheduling of appointments, business had not been affected.

**U.S. Expert Warns on Nuclear Tests**

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A senior scientist at a federal weapons laboratory told Congress on Thursday that the Reagan administration's proposal for verifying limits on nuclear testing was too stringent and could interfere with the U.S. program to develop new nuclear devices.

Milo D. Nordyke, of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, also asserted that the inspection procedures proposed by the United States might enable Soviet monitors to gather sensitive information about American nuclear devices. Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Nordyke said that his assessment was a personal view. His assertions were disputed by the chief U.S. negotiator on testing verification, C. Paul Robinson, who said that they were at variance with the official position of the laboratory.

The Reagan administration has demanded that each side should have the right to take direct measurements of any blast that is greater than 50 kilotons. The results would be used to verify compliance with two unratified 1970s treaties limiting underground tests to 150 kilotons.

**2 Palestinians Killed in West Bank**

BIDDIYA, Israel-Occupied West Bank (Reuters) — A Palestinian village leader and a former youth activist were shot and killed on Thursday, apparently by Arabs who suspected them of helping Israeli forces in the uprising in the West Bank, security sources said.

Mustafa Abu Bakr, the leader of Biddiyia village, was killed and his body set alight in his car near his home. His sons, aged eight and 14, were shot and wounded. Armed Forces Radio said there had been several attempts on Mr. Abu Bakr's life.

The radio also said that a 22-year-old Palestinian from Amin village in the West Bank was shot to death at a coffee house in the Israeli Arab city of Umm el Fahm. It said the Shehba youth movement, which supports the Palestine Liberation Organization, had expelled the former activist from his home for allegedly collaborating with the Israeli authorities.

**For the Record**

Italy's parliament was forced to postpone on Thursday the final vote on a reform plan by Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita to abolish secret parliamentary voting. Final voting on the plan, which has brought the government to the brink of a crisis, is not expected before Tuesday, parliamentary officials said.

Twenty-three persons were killed and 13 seriously injured when the bus in which they were traveling hit a rebel mine in the eastern Afghan province of Nangarhar on Wednesday, the Soviet news agency Tass said. Four more persons were killed Wednesday when rockets fired by Muslim rebels hit a hospital in the southern city of Kandahar. (Reuters)

**Landings Curbed at Chicago Airports**

NEW YORK (NYT) — Worried by a new series of mistakes by air traffic controllers in Chicago, the Federal Aviation Administration has reduced the number of peak-hour landings allowed at that city's two main airports and has asked United Airlines and American Airlines to revise their schedules to avoid congestion in peak hours.

The action, taken Monday and disclosed Wednesday, has caused scores of delays at the airports, O'Hare International and Midway. Aviation agency officials estimated that the reduced landing quotas would probably mean maximum extra delays of 35 minutes beyond those experienced before.

The agency acted after two mix-ups last Friday and one on Sunday brought air traffic controllers to the edge of a strike, also involving two air traffic controllers. A fourth controller error, also involving two air traffic controllers, occurred Tuesday evening.

**U.S. Assails Moscow on Berlin Flights**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department has accused the Soviet Union of taking an "unconstructive approach" on a proposal by President Ronald Reagan to expand air links to West Berlin.

Phyllis E. Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman, said, "They must understand that progress in East-West relations cannot bypass Berlin." She did not say the Soviet Union had actually turned Mr. Reagan down, but she implied it had.

The president, in a speech at the Berlin Wall on June 12, 1987, urged the expansion of air service to Berlin and promotion of more international conferences, youth exchanges and sporting events there.

A low pressure area covering the British Isles will cross the northern half of France on Friday and Saturday, causing heavy rain and wind, the French National Weather Bureau warned Thursday in an urgent message to the country's press centers. Brittany and the Channel coast will be particularly hard hit, the bureau reported. (NYT)

**AIDS Cases Climb by 7.1%**

United Press International

GENEVA — Global reported cases of AIDS jumped by 7,964, or 7.1 percent, in September to reach 119,818, World Health Organization statistics showed Thursday. The sharp rise was mainly a result of 2,223 more cases in the United States and 3,450 cases in Africa.

# Now, After the Victory, the Search for a Leader

Agence France-Press

SANTIAGO — Sixteen parties from across the political spectrum joined forces to defeat General Augusto Pinochet in the plebiscite Wednesday, but a pre-eminent leader has yet to emerge from this opposition.

Under the election rules he set, General Pinochet, having been defeated, will stay on as caretaker president and hold open elections for the presidency and the legislature at the end of next year.

But how the opposition will prepare for such contests is far from clear, observers noted.

In the campaign against continued Pinochet rule, the absence of a dominant figure in the opposition ensured that there were few power struggles and that parties were generally kept on an equal footing.

And the variety of opposition figures served as counterpoint to General Pinochet's cult of personality.

The most visible opposition leaders — although not necessarily future contenders for power — include:

- Genaro Arriagado, the Christian Democratic leader of the opposition coalition, the Command for the No, which opposed General Pinochet's continued rule. An academic in his mid-40s, he specializes in the Latin American military.
- Pascual Aylwin, 70, who acts as spokesman for the Command for the No and is a leader in the center-right Christian Democratic Party. He is emerging as a leading voice of the opposition. He once opposed President Salvador Allende, a Marxist, but tried to broker peace between fractious political parties and the government before the 1973 coup that brought General Pinochet to power.
- Ricardo Lagos, who on April 24 openly

defied the general before television cameras. His initiative annoyed Chileans and immediately propelled him into the opposition elite. The lawyer, 51, an economist, is a Socialist who headed the Institute of Political Science at the University of Chile before the 1973 coup. After the coup, he taught at Harvard before returning to Chile in 1983.

- Clodomiro Almeyda, 64, heads the Socialist Party — Almeida faction, Chile's second largest political party after the Christian Democrats. He went into exile after the coup, but re-entered the country clandestinely in March last year. He turned himself over to a court and was ordered into internal exile in the south.
- Sergio Molina, 60, a Christian Democrat who heads the Committee for Free Elections. Before General Pinochet was chosen as the military's candidate, he was considered as a possible transition candidate for president.

The drawings and discussions frequently reveal social ambitions.

One boy who drew himself as a fire-breathing dragon, for instance, wanted to be dominant in his relationships with other children.

A boy who drew a himself dancing to a radio with people watching him wanted to be admired.

One of the ways the boys learn to control their anger is through the enactment of scenes in which they might lose their temper, such as being teased. They learn to become aware of their bodies' sensations as they are about to become angry, such as feeling flushed or feeling their muscles tense, and to think about what to do next instead of acting impulsively.

# ANGER: Childhood Aggression Is a Warning Sign, New Research Shows

(Continued from page 1)

in warding off emotional problems in adolescence.

John Lochman of Duke University reports that three years after being trained to control their anger, boys who had been aggressive in grade school were less disruptive in class, had more positive feelings about themselves and were less likely to drink or take drugs than were aggressive children who did not receive the training.

And the longer the children were in the training program, which generally lasted 40 minutes twice a week for 6 to 12 weeks, the less aggressive they were as adolescents.

"These are kids who are seen both by their classmates and teach-

ers as troublemakers," Mr. Lochman said. "They are always getting into fights, although they may not necessarily be bullies. Some are withdrawn kids who overreact to slights, teasing, or what they perceive to be injustices."

A study of children who had been brought to a child guidance clinic in St. Louis found that when they were later contacted in adulthood, the children who had problems with aggression were the most likely to have difficulties later in life, ranging from trouble with the law to depression and neuroses.

The report in Child Development recommends that such children be treated while they are still young, so that they can learn to control their aggressiveness before

# SPAIN: When Castles in Spain Turn Out to Be Shacks for Unwary Buyers

(Continued from page 1)

ten face hefty legal bills to get their affairs in order.

"As we approach a single market in 1992, a lot of people are thinking of buying property in the hotter countries," said Mr. McMillan-Scott. "Consequently, we need a more open system of property purchase and one which people can trust."

The report calls for a standard form of contract throughout the EC, the elimination of clauses that jeopardize the interests of vendors or buyers, a better definition of liability and penalties, and a reform in the Spanish registration

system to prevent the same property being sold twice.

Mr. Swenson warned that notaries public in Spain only have the duty to register documents put before them, not to defend the interests of buyers or even to find out if the information contained in the documents is accurate.

Mr. McMillan-Scott said the growth of mass tourism has brought less sophisticated buyers flocking into the Spanish real estate market. Buyers in Italy and Portugal tend to be more up-market and better able to take care of themselves, he said.

In Portugal, however, "what you pay for is not necessarily what you are getting to get," said Ron Fitzendrygh, president of an association of foreign property owners.

Speaking from Faro, he recalled one case of a Briton who bought a penthouse apartment and came back to find another apartment built on top of it. And he said it appears that foreigners are being singled out for "extraordinary" property taxes, while getting no services in return.

Mr. McMillan-Scott said he had received only a handful of complaints from France, where the notarial system is strict.

Speaking from Madrid, where he had been meeting government officials, Mr. McMillan-Scott said he had handed over details of 250 cases involving fraud or corruption.

"The conclusion they have arrived at is that the cases do not require administrative action because they were largely the fault of the individuals," he said. "I accept that in strict legal terms that is the case, but I still believe there is a duty on the part of the host government to take a more rigorous attitude, particularly where the almost total collapse of justice on the coast is giving rise to huge problems."

Defin Colomé Pujol, an adviser at the Spanish Foreign Ministry on European Community affairs, acknowledged that the slow-moving judicial system is one of the problems with which his government is wrestling, but he said that to improve matters in behalf of foreigners would be to discriminate against Spaniards.

He said the government is solidly behind the reforms being proposed in the European Parliament, and has set up an informal committee of officials from seven ministries to keep the situation of the foreigners under review.

The Spanish government has printed 500,000 leaflets in several languages, for distribution through consulates and consumer associations, telling foreigners of the rights and obligations involved in buying property in Spain.

# ALGIERS: State of Siege Decreed

(Continued from page 1)

the enemies of the Algerian people and its revolution have sacked public buildings, looted public and private property, violated private homes and harmed the very symbols of the national patrimony."

The situation outside Algiers was unclear. Dispatches from the capital said at least one confrontation occurred in eastern Algeria.

Government television appealed for an end to the violence, calling on residents of Algiers "to return to their homes immediately and to remain calm to allow the normal course of life to be restored."

After hanging back Tuesday night and Wednesday, riot police wielding batons and firing tear gas canisters waded into groups of young men who roamed Algiers Thursday, the reports said. At the

# Oxygen Cylinder Explodes Outside Hirohito's Room

Resters

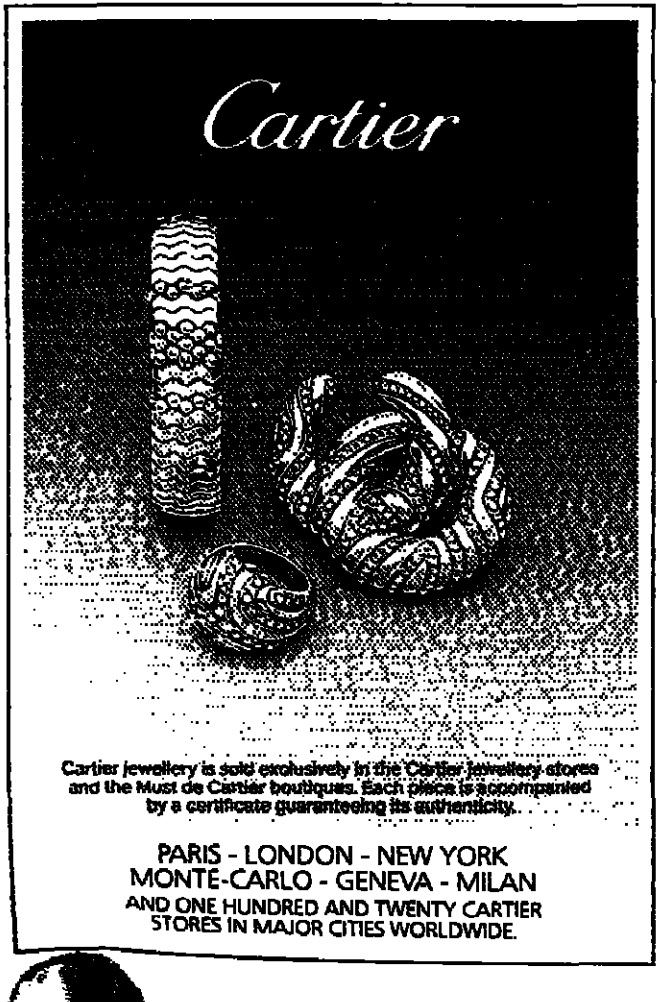
TOKYO — An oxygen cylinder exploded Thursday outside the room where Emperor Hirohito lay ill, but officials said the 87-year-old monarch was undisturbed by the noise.

Officials said a plumber working on renovations in the Imperial Palace hospital was seriously injured when the cylinder exploded as he was inspecting it in the palace grounds.

"His Majesty apparently never even heard the explosion," a palace official said.

The emperor's condition was listed as stable but critical after surviving the third crisis in 17 days. Doctors on Wednesday cut short a transfusion for fear it was putting a strain on his heart. But on Thursday, because of internal bleeding, doctors went ahead with the transfusion.

Asked whether Hirohito's condition had improved since Wednesday, a palace spokesman, Kenji Maeda, was guarded. "I haven't particularly heard that," he said.



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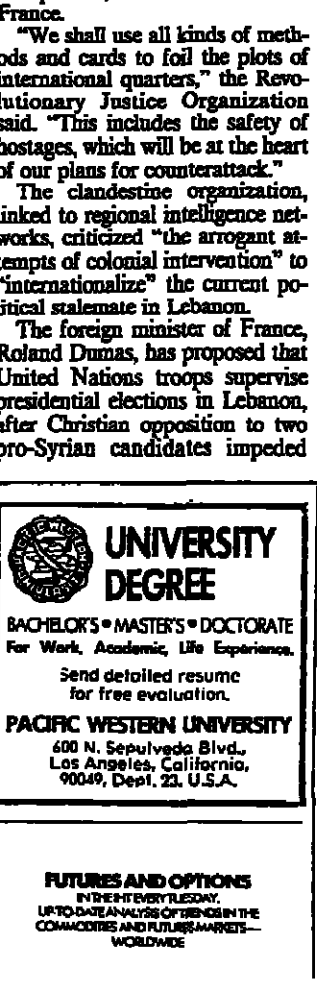
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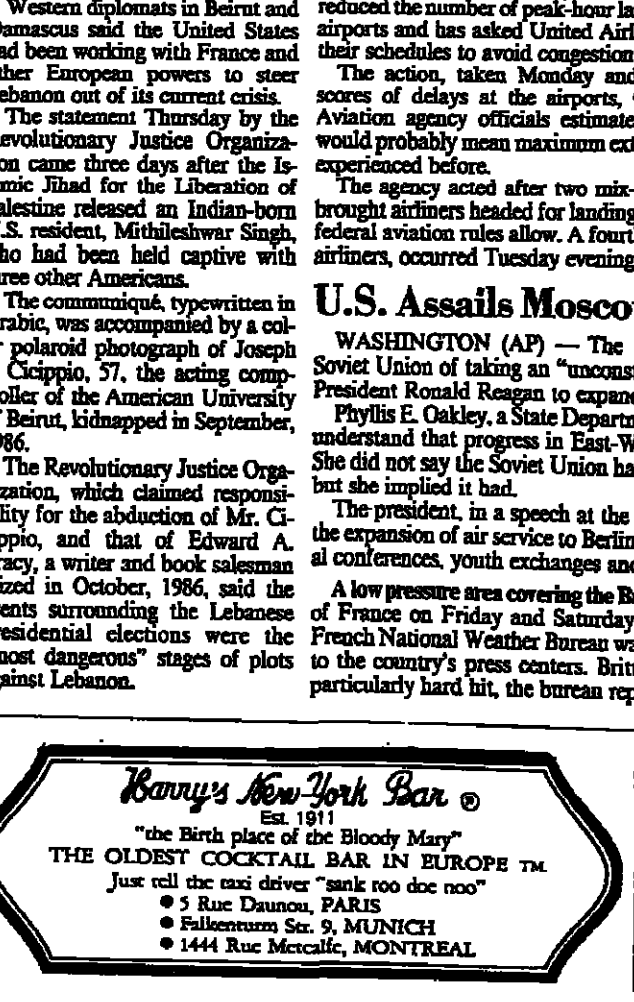
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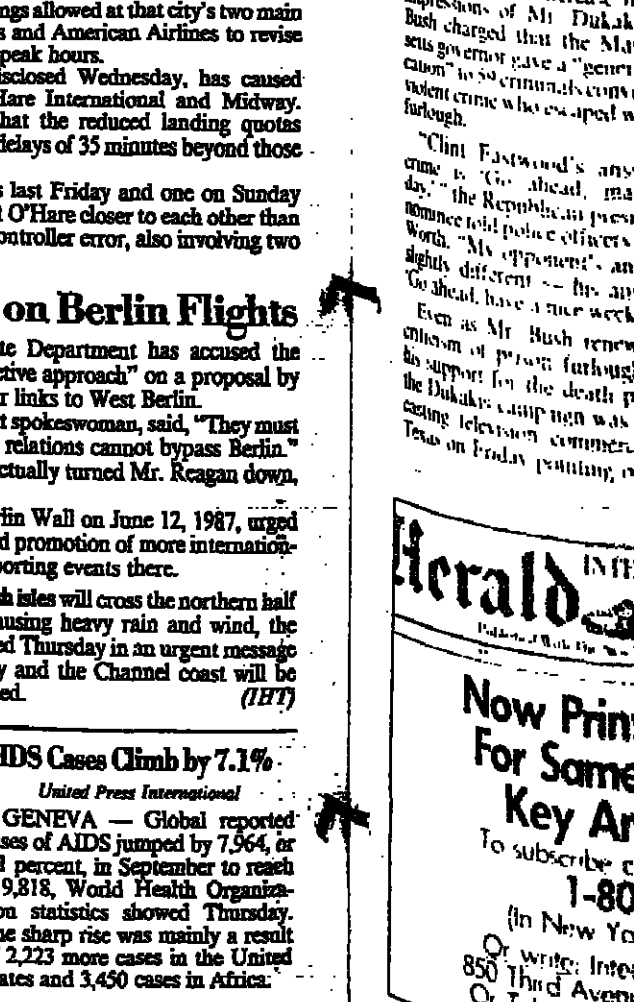
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**THE BENT DEBATE Jitters on Qu**

(Continued from page 1)

second Bush-Dukakis which will be the last event.

"George Bush will be elected," he said.

Mr. Bush's campaign manager, Lee Atwater, shrugged a shoulder and said, "I don't even like that." He said he was sure he would win.

In the meantime, campaign strategists for Dukakis are busy with the media. They are scheduled to appear on Thursday night. The plan is to have a press conference to discuss the election. The plan is to have a press conference to discuss the election.

The most powerful in the world is the president. Americans use presidents to rise to the heights of glory. But that's not true. The most powerful in the world is the president. Americans use presidents to rise to the heights of glory. But that's not true.

Another comment: "I don't like to hear that." He said he was sure he would win.

At his last campaign stop, Mr. Bush said he would win. He said he would win. He said he would win.

Mr. Dukakis' campaign manager, Jim Baker, said that Mr. Bush would win. He said that Mr. Bush would win. He said that Mr. Bush would win.

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THE BENTSEN-QUAYLE ENCOUNTER: A clear winner and a clear loser, but did the big picture change?

DEBATE: Jitters on Quayle

(Continued from page 1) second Bush-Dukakis debate, which will be "the last big meg-event."

"George Bush will be the focus," he said. Mr. Bush's campaign manager, Lee Atwater, shrugged off the importance of the debate, saying, "An event like that has very little to do with the election."

"This race is going to quickly get back to the two candidates for president," he said.

In the meantime, the Dukakis campaign scheduled two anti-Quayle commercials for broadcast Thursday night. The one that is scheduled to receive the heavier play shows a picture of the White House Oval Office as an announcer says:

"The most powerful man in the world is also mortal. ... One in five American vice presidents has had to rise to the duties of commander in chief. ... For this job, after five months of reflection, George Bush made his personal choice, J. Danforth Quayle. Hopefully, we will never know how great a lapse of judgment that really was."

The other commercial shows a group of actors portraying Bush campaign strategists.

"We've got a disaster on our hands," the first declares. "Suddenly the words 'President Quayle' even make me nervous."

Another comments, "Is it too late to drop him, bring in Bob Dole?"

At his first campaign stop on Thursday in Joplin, Missouri, Mr. Quayle sought to answer the question that had given him trouble in the debate, what would he first do if he assumed the presidency. "I would maintain and build on the excellent policies of a President George Bush," he said.

Mr. Quayle sharply attacked his Democratic counterpart, declaring that Mr. Bentsen had "run from Mike Dukakis faster than a deer runs from a forest fire."

**Dukakis Steps Up Attack**

Mr. Dukakis trumpeted his running mate's performance in the vice presidential debate on Thursday and characterized Mr. Bush as a "weak candidate" and Mr. Quayle as "extremely inept" and "programmed beyond belief." The Associated Press reported from Lone Star, Texas.

The attack on the Republican ticket came at a rally in East Texas with Mr. Bentsen.

Mr. Dukakis asked voters to judge the presidential standard-bearers on the strength of their running mates.

"When a nominee selects his running mate, he's choosing the first member of his cabinet, the first member of the National Security Council and the first member of his diplomatic team," Mr. Dukakis said.

"You've got to choose somebody who's ready to step into that Oval Office at a moment's notice, and who knows what he's going to do when he gets there," Mr. Dukakis said.

"There was only one man on that stage last night who fit that bill," Mr. Dukakis said, "and his name is Lloyd Bentsen."

He referred to picking a running mate as a nominee's "first presidential decision" and asked: "Judge us by the way we made it and who we chose. Ask yourself, which one of us fulfilled our presidential obligation?"

Bush Renews Attacks On Dukakis Over Crime

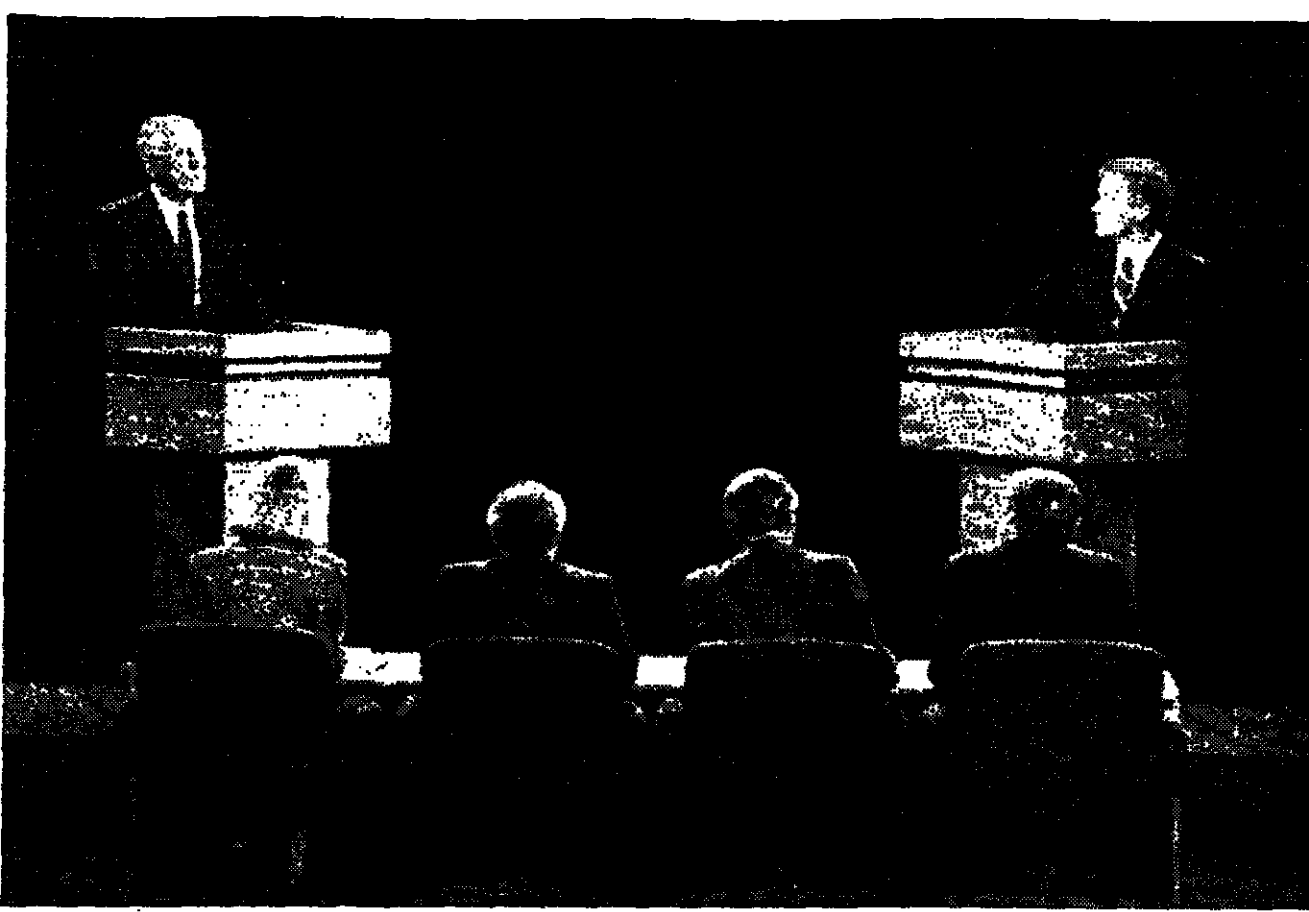
By David Hoffman Washington Post Service

MIDLAND, Texas — Vice President George Bush invoked Clint Eastwood's macho police roles on Thursday to open a new attack on Governor Michael S. Dukakis as a symbol of "liberal experimentation" on criminal justice.

Returning to the prison furlough issue that has been a centerpiece in his campaign to increase negative impressions of Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Bush charged that the Massachusetts governor gave a "generous vacation" to 59 criminals convicted of violent crime who escaped while on furlough.

"Clint Eastwood's answer to crime is 'Go ahead, make my day,'" the Republican presidential nominee told police officers in Fort Worth. "My opponent's answer is slightly different — his answer is 'Go ahead, have a nice weekend.'"

Even as Mr. Bush renewed his criticism of prison furloughs and his support for the death penalty, the Dukakis campaign was broadcasting television commercials in Texas on Friday pointing out that



Senator Lloyd Bentsen, left, and Senator Dan Quayle during their vice presidential debate on Wednesday night in Omaha, Nebraska.

ASSESS: Bentsen's Retort on Kennedy Enlivens the '88 Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

percent yes, 49 percent no. The reaction in Omaha was that the intensity of the exchange over Mr. Kennedy — exceeding anything in the earlier debate between Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis — maintains a focus on Mr. Quayle that so far has been an unwelcome intrusion in the carefully scripted Bush campaign.

Poll before the debate showed that voters who have an opinion on the subject expressed a clear preference for Mr. Bentsen over Mr. Quayle and rated the Texan far better qualified than the Indian to assume the presidency.

Clearly, the press panel on Wednesday night shared that assumption, focusing their questions about "qualifications" almost exclusively on Mr. Quayle.

Mr. Quayle encouraged a possible sympathy reaction among voters by calling himself "the most investigated person ever to seek this office." In doing so, he invoked memories of the firestorm that resulted after his selection in August, when reporters delved into the circumstances of his entry into the National Guard during the Vietnam War and his academic record.

Mr. Quayle did nothing to clear up either subject Wednesday night, but Mr. Bentsen did not press him.

Instead, the Texas politician ticked off point after point — largely un rebutted by Mr. Quayle — designed to raise doubts about Mr. Quayle among the blue-collar Democrats and swing voters who hold the election balance.

He worked over Mr. Quayle's Senate votes against veterans' benefits, child nutrition programs and environmental measures as assiduously as Mr. Quayle went after Mr. Dukakis's actions as governor of Massachusetts.

Republicans said afterward that Mr. Quayle had done all that they hoped in reminding voters that Mr. Bentsen was at odds with his more liberal ticket leader on such issues as aid to the Nicaraguan contras, the death penalty and gun control.

But the larger question, going into the debate, was whether Mr. Quayle would appear strong and confident enough to crase the doubts voters have been expressing.

Physical impressions worked against him. While Mr. Bentsen looked like the reliable, white-haired corner pharmacist, with a store of experience as deep as his baritone voice, Mr. Quayle looked like the senior class president of his high school or college.

His first answers were clearly out of the briefing book, and the television lights, glinting in the corners of his bright blue eyes, enhanced the sense that he was reciting from memory. As the debate went on, he relaxed a bit, but his earnest expression and rigid posture were more reminiscent of the "ice man" stance of Mr. Dukakis that apparently bothered many viewers of the first presidential debate.

Mr. Quayle was also disadvantaged by the vocal decision of the Democrats in the audience, who ignored the pleas of the moderator, Judy Woodruff, and booed loudly at such assertions as Mr. Quayle's boast that "I have a very strong

record on environmental issues."

In the end, however, Mr. Quayle turned that form of heckling back against the Democrats, saying that the Dukakis "supporters sneer" when he quoted his grandmother's advice that "you can do anything you want to, if you just set your mind to it, and go to work."

"They sneer at common-sense advice, Midwestern advice," he said.

He used the same device in turning a question about the U.S. status as a debtor nation into a paean, saying, "We are the envy of the world."

That, too, drew derisive laughter, which Mr. Quayle quickly identified as coming from "Bentsen supporters."

The preparation Mr. Quayle went through for the debate was designed to assure he would look "un-dumb," as a Bush aide bluntly put it. He sprinkled his arms-control answers with enough technical jargon to satisfy a technology buff and had obviously anticipated a question about his recent reading, with a splendid report on three respectable volumes.

Mr. Packwood said Mr. Quayle

passed the test by showing "he knew the issues and could take the pressure of pretty relentless questioning."

But he had difficulty with a question asked three times about what he would do if fate cast him into the presidency. "I'm prepared," Mr. Quayle insisted, but the reporters kept asking as if they were not quite convinced.

The third time Mr. Quayle decided to reach out to Mr. Kennedy as his lifeline, only to see Mr. Bentsen swing a verbal ax.

That left Mr. Quayle dangling, right in the middle of the unsettled presidential race.

Counterfeit Cache in France

Bayonne, France — French police said Thursday they had found \$15 million in forged \$100 bills in a deserted house in this southwestern town. They had been looking for the counterfeit cache since they discovered three printing presses when they arrested the alleged head of a forgery gang in September 1987.

Summing Up: What They Said

WASHINGTON — Following are summations of positions taken on some of the issues that were debated on Wednesday night by the two U.S. vice presidential candidates, Senators Dan Quayle and Lloyd Bentsen.

Qualifications

Mr. Quayle, 41, asked to be judged by his experience on "the three biggest issues that are going to be confronting America in the next presidency... national security and arms control, jobs and education, and the federal budget deficit."

He said his work in Congress, including his authorship of the Job Training Partnership Act of 1983, has established his credentials. "On each one of those issues I have more experience than does the governor of Massachusetts," he said.

Mr. Quayle also said he was no younger than John F. Kennedy when Kennedy ran for president. Mr. Bentsen replied that he knew Kennedy and added, "Senator, you're no Jack Kennedy."

Mr. Bentsen, 67, was never challenged on his qualifications, but he pointed out that he had served in combat, was a businessman and a farmer as well as a senator.

U.S. Budget Deficit

Mr. Bentsen said the Democrats would look for savings on farm subsidies, on military purchases and by scrapping development of a supersonic passenger jet.

Mr. Quayle said Mr. Bentsen had voted against the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law. He said the president needed more tools to fight the deficit, including line-item veto authority.

Economy

Mr. Bentsen charged that the Reagan administration doubled the national debt in less than eight years. "If you let me write \$200

billion worth of hot checks every year, I could give you an illusion of prosperity, too," he said.

Mr. Quayle said the Republicans had helped create 17 million new jobs and rebuilt respect for the United States in the world.

Social Security

Mr. Bentsen said the Reagan administration had repeatedly tried to make deep cuts in Social Security, and that Vice President George Bush cast a tie-breaking vote in 1985 to freeze benefits. "When you talk about Social Security the people that are going to protect it are the Democrats who brought forth that program," he said.

Mr. Quayle said that Mr. Bentsen had himself twice voted to delay the Social Security cost-of-living adjustments, and that Mr. Dukakis had supported a freeze at the national governors' conference.

Environment

Mr. Quayle asked why he had voted "two-thirds of the time" against environmental protection legislation, said, "I have a very strong record on the environment in the United States Senate." He said he had voted for the Superfund and to override a Reagan veto of the Clean Water Act.

Mr. Quayle also said Mr. Dukakis was responsible for Boston Harbor's being "the dirtiest waterway in America."

Mr. Bentsen derided the "late conversion" to environmentalism and said that "it was this administration, their administration, that cut out the money early on to be able to clean up Boston Harbor." He said the Democrats were responsible for the Superfund and the Clean Air and Water acts.

Poverty

Asked why he had voted for cuts in school nutrition and against ex-

panding the childhood immunization program, Mr. Quayle said: "This administration and a George Bush administration will be committed to eradicating poverty. Poverty hasn't gone up in this administration. It hasn't gone down much either, and that means that we have a challenge ahead of us."

He said tax reform had taken six million working poor families off the tax rolls. "The poverty program we are going to concentrate on is creating jobs and opportunities," he said.

Mr. Bentsen said that Mr. Quayle was "of no help at all" in the recently passed overhaul of welfare laws.

Contra Aid

Mr. Bentsen acknowledged disagreeing with Mr. Dukakis on military aid for the rebels in Nicaragua, but he said he and Mr. Dukakis both supported the Atlas peace plan for Central America, including diplomatic pressure on Nicaragua. "I really think we have to give peace a chance," he said.

Mr. Quayle said a Dukakis administration would cut off aid to the contras. He criticized Mr. Dukakis for opposing the U.S. military intervention in Grenada.

Campaign Financing

Asked if he was embarrassed at being the Senate's biggest recipient of contributions from political action committees, Mr. Bentsen said he played by the laws as they were, just like when "you're paying taxes or you're playing a football game."

But Mr. Bentsen acknowledged that his \$10,000-a-plate "breakfast club" for lobbyists was "a real doozy" of a mistake, adding that he had quickly ended it.

Mr. Bentsen said that Mr. Quayle had received more than \$250,000 in speaking fees from special-interest groups.

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# As 100,000 March, Serbia Leader Wins A Power Struggle

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service  
BELGRADE — A volatile political power struggle in this Communist-ruled country escalated Thursday.

More than 100,000 demonstrators surrounded the ruling party's headquarters in Vojvodina, one of Yugoslavia's eight constituent jurisdictions, and forced the resignation of the entire provincial leadership.

The demonstration, in the city of Novi Sad, represented a major victory for Slobodan Milosevic, the Communist Party leader of Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic, in what has been an aggressive drive for power.

Mr. Milosevic is seeking to establish Serbia's political control over Vojvodina and another jurisdiction, Kosovo, which normally are its provinces but in practice have been autonomous.

The forceful overthrow of the provincial leadership came after months of mass demonstrations orchestrated by the Serbian leader on the basis of nationalist appeals to Serbians, the most populous of the seven major ethnic groups that unsuccessfully coexist in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Milosevic and his supporters say they are seeking to restore Serbia's rights within Yugoslavia and force the dismissal of politicians who blame for ethnic strife in Kosovo as well as for the country's severe economic crisis.

Opponents charge that Mr. Milosevic has embarked on a dangerous course in a country that has been badly divided and practically leaderless since the death of Tito eight years ago.

Stanislav Marinkovic, editor of the newspaper Borba, said, "Something about these rallies reminds people of our bad past, of that which brought out extreme nationalist hostilities."

"If that is allowed to thrive," he said, "the consequences for the country could be grave. Some people are afraid there could be civil war."

There have been no major incidents of violence in the Serbian

campaign. But the rallies, which began in Vojvodina in July and have since been held in cities and towns throughout Serbia, evoke for many Yugoslavs the virulent nationalism that led to some of Europe's bloodiest warfare here during World War II.

The rallies, organized at first by a committee of ultranationalist Serbs from Kosovo, originally focused on the issue of alleged persecution against Serbs in Kosovo by the province's ethnic Albanians, who are in the majority.

More recently, however, the campaign has been taken over by the Communist-run Socialist Alliance in Serbia, and demands have expanded to include increased Serbia's direct control over the provinces and the purging of their political leaderships.

Mr. Milosevic, who took power in Serbia 13 months ago and has established strong control over the Belgrade-based party apparatus and media, has also been pushing for major changes in the top ranks of the Yugoslav League of Communists at a plenary meeting to be held on Oct. 16.

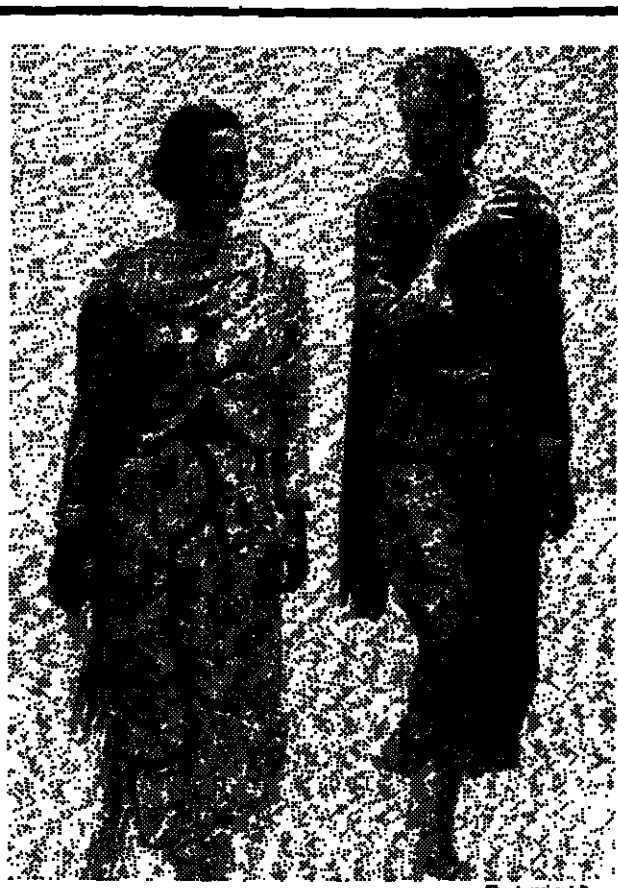
Party officials, including the Presidium president, Stipe Suvor, have said that more than 30 percent of the Central Committee and most of the 25-member Presidium could be replaced.

In an apparent effort to increase pressure on the plenary meeting, Serbian party officials are planning a rally in Belgrade after the session and say they expect to attract more than one million people.

"Things have to change," said Vladimir Stambuc, a member of the Serbian party Presidium and a supporter of Mr. Milosevic's. "If working people are not satisfied with the leadership then they have the right to change it. The end of the rallies will come only when the working people see that the changes are in process."

The mobilization has already led to a string of political successes for Mr. Milosevic as Yugoslavia's political elite has given in to his demands.

Last week, Vojvodina's representative on the federal party presidency, Bosko Krunic, resigned after weeks of harsh criticism by Mr. Milosevic's supporters. On Friday, the federal party presidency voted to endorse changes in the constitution of Serbia that would increase Belgrade's control over the provinces in the areas of security, the judiciary, foreign policy and social planning.



Flower prints and longer skirts from Giorgio Armani.

# Armani: Brilliant End to Italian Shows

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune  
MILAN — Giorgio Armani's collection was finger-tingling good — one of those electric fashion moments when imagination and skill come together to create a delicious sense of shock.

The surprise was that the show only took off halfway through, and that it was the evening clothes — Chinese-inspired embroideries and watery chiffons — that produced the thrill. "It was chilling," said Kalman Rottenstein, vice president of Bloomingdale's. "I've got three buyers back there in tears and they never cry."

Armani himself took the ovation with smiling serenity, in the theater of his palazzo, which had been painted with a tracery of oriental leaves. The final outfit was a white dress decorated with the same leaf pattern, and shapely into a flaring lampshade skirt — a homage to Paul Poiret, who first turned chinoiserie into fashion 70 years ago.

Armani handled the Chinese theme with exquisite taste, creating porcelain-fine embroideries — one just a panel of silver beading on a black top above a finely pleated Chinese-wrap skirt. Other embroideries were as crusty as carved ivories, but always on the simplest basic shapes.

Chiffon evening dresses caught the spirit of hanging gardens in their pallid running-water colors, or in delicate flower blossom prints. "Giorgio always keeps a surprise, and this

time it was his beautiful evening collection," said Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf Goodman. "He has a real understanding of how modern women want to look at night." The open secret was the simplicity. The chiffons were slips of dresses in light-as-air

The basic line was familiar: soft pants, wrap skirts, short jackets or big shirts over narrow pants. The originality came in the detail, the heat-and-dust colors and especially in the accessories. These included pointed brocade slippers, chunky Indian necklaces, belts encrusted with embroidery slung low on the hips with a bloused top, and scarves wound in the hair to give a turban effect.

The rumor is that this might be the last season that Gigi will be with Callaghan. That would be a pity, because the combination of Gigi's offbeat vision and dusky colorings with the Indian ethnic theme seems to give him a flow and freedom that does not come through in his own line. For Callaghan he made brief bare-midriff bodices that wrapped into a halter neck — the most effective glowing ruby red under a dung-brown lace cape and worn with pants in brocade.

Like Armani, Gigi was creating an image of woman based on an oriental idea of femininity. You could see their point at Genny, where clothes reverted to Italian type, with the models wiggling on high heels in curvy dresses, mostly stopping well above the knee, although the show started with a few sarong wrap skirts in Hawaiian flower prints.

The Milan collections, which closed Thursday, have been generally successful and continue to be the best organized on the European circuit. The message is that designers are striving for a softer and more discreet style, and tentatively bringing in a long skirt. Buyers are likely to opt for the wide pants.

## MILAN FASHION

fabrics that caressed the body but had great purity. Aprons of cloud-gray crepe wrapped over pale chiffon.

A chiffon blouse-cum-shawl was caught to the body with one regular short sleeve, the rest of the fabric wrapping around the body. These one-shoulder tops in bluish pink, translucent jade green and pearl gray also went under tailored jackets, which were all cut on the curve, and came also in the flower prints.

If the daytime clothes had been viewed from the waist up, this would have been a faultless collection. But Armani's pants were also influenced by Poiret. That meant rounded jackets went with equally rounded harem pants cut off at the lower calf, giving a bow-legged effect. The alternative was a soft, long skirt, sarong- or bell-shaped. The pants worked as a simple suit in rain-cloud gray, but the proportions were difficult. It seems a small quibble in such a sublime show.

The graceful sarong skirts, brocade pants and head embroideries at Callaghan (designed by Romeo Gigli) were also inspired by far-flung places. This collection kept a strong ethnic identity, and that was its charm.

# Flu Expert Discounts Danger of Pacific Strains

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — One of the experts who helps choose the "cocktail" for each year's influenza vaccine discounts reports Thursday of a new strain of the disease coming from Australia and New Zealand.

John J. Skehel, head of the department of virology at the National Institute for Medical Research in London, said the virus identified in Australia and New Zealand was similar to the Sichuan strain included in this year's vaccine.

Although the winter flu outbreak

in those countries may presage similar outbreaks in Europe and the United States, people taking the vaccine are likely to be protected, in whole or in part, against the virus.

"I would say that this year we have achieved a particularly good balance," Mr. Skehel said.

Changes in the surface proteins of the influenza virus require different antibodies to be included in the vaccine to provide as broad a range of protection as possible. The composition of the vaccine is reviewed early each year to include

the influenza strains most likely to be around the following winter.

Under a program organized by the World Health Organization in Geneva, laboratories in 70 or 80 countries collect details about influenza outbreaks and isolate the virus. Strains are named after the laboratories where they are first identified. This year's vaccine contains Sichuan and Taiwan A varieties and the Beijing B strain.

The isolates are sent to one of two international laboratories — the National Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, for the Ameri-

cas, and the National Institute for Medical Research in London for the rest of the world.

Mr. Skehel travels to Geneva in February for a conference with his opposite number from Atlanta and officials of the world organization. Based on this, the World Health Organization informs national health ministries which viral strains need to be included in the vaccine. Manufacturers thus have several months to prepare and bottle the vaccine, which is now becoming available in the Northern Hemisphere.

# Iraq's Army Flying U.S. Helicopters Sold for Civilian Use

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — A number of American-made Bell civilian transport helicopters that were sold to Iraq in 1985 after the administration assured Congress that the craft would not be used for military purposes are being flown by the Iraqi Army.

But the State Department insisted Wednesday that the use of the helicopters by the Iraqi military did not constitute a violation of its assurances to Congress that the air-

craft would be used for civilian purposes.

Some Western reporters who visited Iraqi Kurdistan areas of northern Iraq last month were taken there in 20-seat, Model 214ST SuperTransport helicopters that were piloted by military personnel and painted in Iraqi military colors, according to a Washington Post reporter, Patrick E. Tyler, who was among the journalists.

In addition, the Iraqi brigadier general who identified himself as the commander of the mil-

itary operations against Kurdish rebels in August appeared to have personal command of one of the Bell Textron helicopters, Mr. Tyler reported from Cairo.

At the time of the \$200 million deal for 45 of the aircraft in 1985, the State Department told Congress that Iraq had given assurances, that the helicopters would be used solely for transporting senior Iraqi officials and not for military purposes.

Representative Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California, and

several other members of Congress raised the issue at the time about possible military use of the helicopters because the model had been designed for military transport. Mr. Berman said on Wednesday, "If it's painted in military colors, that's clearly military use."

State Department officials said they had no evidence that the helicopters had ever been used in combat. They said they saw no violation of Iraq's assurances solely because the Iraqi Army was using them to transport a commander or foreign visitors.

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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Acid Rain Is Taking Heavy Toll in Europe

Acid rain has poisoned more than half of Europe's rivers and lakes, and some are beyond salvation, according to a report by Finnish scientists. The study, by the Finnish Environment Ministry, was presented at a conference of the 35-nation United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, held in Espoo near Helsinki this week.

"The most-affected areas are central Europe and the Nordic countries," said Kari Merilä of the Environment Ministry. Aquatic life in many small lakes and rivers has died and the water is so acidic that it can no longer be used as drinking water, the report said. Bodies of water in southern Europe, and in Poland, Romania and Britain are also at risk.

The conference urged the UN commission to adopt stricter

measures to cut air pollution caused by nitrogen and sulfur emissions.

The report will be submitted to the executive body for the UN Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, signed in Geneva in 1979. Ten years later, most European members of the UN commission pledged a 30-percent reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions by 1993. Britain and Poland did not. They rely heavily on coal-fired power stations, a chief source of sulfur dioxide emissions.

### Around Europe

Joseph Luns, 77, a former secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has a reputation for outspokenness when it comes to criticizing his Dutch compatriots. In a book of memoirs, "Believe Me, The Pleasure Was Mine," he accuses the Dutch of "substandard small-mindedness." Mr. Luns, who lives in Brussels, says he much prefers the Belgians, who "do not suffer from the chauvinism of the French, or from the snobism of the British, or from the gloom-

ness of the Germans, and certainly not from the pedantry of the Dutch." Some years ago, Mr. Luns upset his countrymen by saying: "Of all the sounds animals make, Dutch most closely resembles a language."

Denmark has inaugurated its first commercial television station, TV2. It is the country's first channel to carry advertising, although most of its budget is financed by the state. The new station, based at Odense in central Denmark, broadcasts 10 minutes of advertising a day and about six hours of programs. Until this week, Denmark had only one national television channel, Radio Denmark, financed through license fees.

### Britain's Loony Party Goes 'Raving Liberal'

Britain's Official Monster Raving Loony Party has decided to change its name to the Raving Loony Liberal Party. Delegates to the party's fourth annual conference, which ended Monday, rejected proposals to shorten the

name to the Loonies, the Ravers or the Monsters.

The move followed a decision last week by the Social and Liberal Democrats to rename themselves the Democrats. David "Screaming Lord" Sutch, the Official Monster party leader, said it was important that the word "liberal" linked to such figures as Winston Churchill, did not disappear from British politics.

The five-day Official Monster party conference was held at the Golden Lion Hotel in Ashburton, Devon. The hotel belongs to Alan Hope, the party's chairman and deputy leader, who is a town councillor. So far, he is the only Raving Loony to have been elected to any office.

The party program includes abolishing jogging, road taxes and wheel clamps, as well as towing Britain to the South of France to improve weather conditions. "Screaming Lord" Sutch also recommended that the Social Democratic Party join the Raving Loony Liberal Party. David Owen, the Social Democrats' leader, "is clearly a closet Loony," he said.

Sytske Looijen

# Geoffrey Household, Thriller Author, Dies

LONDON — Geoffrey Household, 87, English author of the classic thriller "Rogue Male," died Tuesday in Oxfordshire.

He wrote a number of novels and short stories, most of them old-fashioned tales of adventure. "Rogue Male," published in 1939, which told the story of a British aristocrat caught stalking Hitler with a high-velocity rifle, is tortured, escapes and returns to Britain, where he faces further pursuit.

### China Missile Toll 400 in 30 Years

BELING — China says that more than 400 people, including three army generals, have died in connection with its 30-year-old rocket and missile program.

The state radio announced the death toll Wednesday in a report from the Jiuquan rocket launching site in western Gansu Province, but it gave no details of how the victims died. China has launched nearly 1,000 missiles and rockets and 19 satellites from Jiuquan since it was built 30 years ago, the broadcast said.

Dr. George Hatzen, 78, Fought Disease in China  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. George Hatzen, who under the name Ma Hsiang became an almost legendary figure in China for his public health efforts, has died in a Beijing hospital.

He had suffered from an inflammation of the pancreas, and then died Sunday of cancer and diabetes, according to the State University of New York at Buffalo with which he had links. He spent more than half a century in China fighting leprosy and venereal disease.

In 1936 he went with Edgar Snow, the writer, to the Communist stronghold in Yenan, deep in northern China. For the next decade he served the medical needs of the Communist 8th Route Army. Then, as the Communists took control in 1949, he helped organize the country's public health effort.

Lois Burnham Wilson, 97, A Founder of Al-Anon  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Lois Burnham Wilson, 97, a founder of the Al-Anon Family Groups, whose members are relatives and friends of alcoholics, died Wednesday in Mount Kisco, New York.

Widely known as Lois W., she was revered as "the first lady of Al-Anon," and as a living reminder of the beginnings five decades ago of the Alcoholics Anonymous self-help movement.

## WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

The Test Is in Namibia

Having visited three African countries in a month — Mozambique, Malawi and Zaire — President Pieter Botha jubilantly reports that South Africa is breaking out of the isolation in which it has been confined...

Mandela. Perhaps he and the others have a bit of leverage. Pretoria seems intent, nonetheless, on its own strategy. It is not trying to buy African goodwill with domestic reform...

Bacon Without the Bill

Michael Dukakis and George Bush both must campaign in the shadow of the gigantic Reagan budget deficits. Each has plenty of ideas for new priorities or programs...

economic effect as mandating an equivalent increase in the minimum wage. In some cases, businesses would pass on the increased costs to consumers. In others, they would figure out how to get by with fewer workers...

On the Oil Price Yo-Yo

OPEC seems to be coming unraveled again. A venomous quarrel has been going on for some months among this time, the Arab states of the Gulf. Once again the result is overproduction, and oil prices have dropped by more than a third since the beginning of the year...

there is always another one of a more political character. In the past, the chief source of tension has been the war between Iran and Iraq. But currently the war does not seem to be directly involved.

Other Comment

The New Battle in the Gulf: The war in the Gulf is over; the battle for the peace is now being joined in earnest as oil producers scramble for supremacy in a cut-price war which could bring faster economic growth and lower inflation to the West...

ized world, as wealth is redistributed from producing to consuming countries. At the least this should prolong the current boom.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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France Helps Sihanouk Improve the Odds

PARIS — With France now sponsoring him, Prince Sihanouk is trying to persuade the international community that a peace conference should take place next spring in Paris. He will argue that this is the best and possibly the last chance to reach a peaceful settlement to the nine-year-old Cambodian war...

By Elizabeth Becker. Rouge forces. He will ask Washington to worry less about offending its Chinese ally and more about obtaining a just and speedy resolution of the war. His strategy is to get key countries like the United States behind his peace conference...

OPINION. weeks, became partners in shaping the draft peace proposal during two meetings in France last winter. He was given no official status, no protection and no welcome by France. This time it will be different. He will be given the welcome and the treatment he needs to remain convincing in the eyes of Vietnam and of the world.

Iraq and the Kurds: Where Is the Proof of Poison Gas?

WASHINGTON — Having been attacked by the State Department, Congress appears poised to exact against the Iraqi government a punishment that is sure to be costly to the United States — for a particular crime that, according to some authorities, may never have taken place.

By Milton Vorst. a powerful, but nonlethal, tear gas. Citing national security, Mr. Shultz has declined to submit the U.S. data to scrutiny, even by the U.S. NATO allies...

powerful army and recent "victory" could threaten regional stability. Mr. Shultz and Congress are certainly right in seeking to halt the spread of gas warfare. But Iraq, having put down the Kurdish rebellion, has no wars on its agenda...

3 Scandals Oslo Must Put to Rest

WASHINGTON — Norway is facing three scandals that fall all caused by the sale of heavy water, which is used in nuclear reactors that produce plutonium, the preferred material for making atomic bombs.

By Gary Millhollin. 1963 and this making plutonium — probably enough by now for more than 100 atomic bombs. Israel offers only to let Norway inspect 9 tons of heavy water in drums outside the reactor — all that remains, Israel claims, of 20 tons imported in 1959 and 1 ton imported in 1970...

demand that they keep their word. Confronting Israel would make its bomb a public issue — something Israel has tried to avoid. For Israel to be branded as the first country to break the pledges of peaceful use and inspection would look bad in the United Nations...

A Peek at Dukakis's Inaugural Speech

MY countrymen: First, in a gesture that can only be considered gracious and unifying, I gotta salute George Bush. As you know, George was appointed by the Republican governor of Texas to fill the vacancy opened up by the election of Lloyd Bentsen to the vice presidency.

By William Safire. concealed an anti-missile gap. So I intend to adopt Senator Sam Nunn's ALPS plan, the Accidental Launch Protection System. I will combine it with my AIDS research plan, which happens to require the development of the nuclear-powered X-ray laser — a device that could take pictures of what's happening inside our immune systems faster than you would believe...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: New British Ward. PARIS — Nieuw, or Savage Island, so called by Captain Cook on account of the hostility of the natives to his expedition, is, according to an announcement published two days ago [Oct. 5], shortly to receive the protection of Great Britain. Since, however, the protectorate is to be established "in response to the request of the natives," it may be assumed that the present generation of its inhabitants do not entertain the antipathy of their forefathers towards Her Majesty's subjects. The island, which is about thirty-six miles round and 2,000 feet high, is practically a huge coral reef. The place is situated midway between Panama and Brisbane.

Low Marks For Both on The Budget

By Hobart Rowen. WASHINGTON — Less than five weeks from Election Day, neither George Bush nor Michael Dukakis has yet leveled with the American public on the biggest domestic problem that one of them will face next Jan. 20: the federal budget deficit.

There are some Bush and Dukakis backers who say the deficit may not be so bad.

In 1980 when Ronald Reagan promised to wipe out by 1984 a deficit of only about \$75 billion, now the starting point is minus \$190 billion. Mr. Dukakis, while not ruling out a last-resort tax increase, also plays a game of make-believe. He prescribes higher economic growth, lower interest rates and "tough choices" on spending programs, combined with tougher tax collection.





OPINION

Quayle Asked for Sympathy, But He Showed No Charity

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A man I know, a deeply committed Republican, has just been seriously ill with Legionnaires' disease. At one point he was near death. As he began to recover, he told his brother that to recover, he would vote for Michael Dukakis.

Bentzen by a Heartbeat

DID Dan Quayle prove himself presidential in the debate? No. But Lloyd Bentzen's performance was sufficient to establish him as the most presidential of the four men on the two tickets.

structuring. Perestroika, he said, is "nothing more than refined Stalinism." It was a remark stunning in its simple-mindedness. Doubts about Mr. Gorbachev's ultimate intentions are in order. But Soviet citizens can speak much more freely now, and even meet to talk about changes in the political structure — as they have just done in Estonia. To compare that situation with Stalin's years of repression and murder is ludicrous.

Mr. Quayle has lived a life protected from hardship. He ghosted through college, he graduated despite failing to meet requirements, under circumstances that he refuses to disclose. He got special treatment in admission to law school.

His father, James Quayle, got him his first job as a lawyer. Then he became associate publisher of his father's newspaper. When he was asked to run for Congress, his response was "I'll have to check with my dad."

While at law school in 1972 he saw "The Candidate," starring Robert Redford as a politician who was all surface, no content — who asked after winning, "What do we do now?" He sat up for hours with a friend, talking about the film and his own ambition. He seems to have missed the movie's intended irony.

Mr. Quayle gives the impression of being like the character in "The Candidate," a product manufactured for modern American politics: that is, for the glitz of television. One does not sense in him the character or the human sympathy that develop in personal struggle.

His father and mother were members of the John Birch Society, the ultra-right group founded by Robert Welch. To this day James Quayle speaks with awe and respect of Mr. Welch, his intellect, his vision, saying that meeting him "was like meeting the president of the United States." Mr. Welch is the man who wrote that President Dwight Eisenhower was "a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy."

Men are not to be judged by their fathers. But it is reasonable to wonder how much Dan Quayle is a creature of the mind-set in which he grew up: reasonable because he is so little a self-made man. Moreover, he has displayed rigid right-wing ideology, for example castigating President Reagan's arms control policy as soft on the Russians. What does his line say about the hold that the hard right would have on a President Bush?

Those are some of the reasons people worry about Mr. Quayle. They find it hard to think of him talking with Margaret Thatcher and other Western leaders about the world economy, or negotiating with Mikhail Gorbachev.



The spike is driven connecting all the malls in America.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Campaign '88: The Debate, the Deficit and a 'Dirty Word'

Regarding "Bush Clarifies His Stance on Penalties for Abortion" (Sept. 27):

After the first debate between the U.S. presidential candidates, this report suggested that the confrontation had produced at least one positive outcome. It quoted Vice President George Bush's campaign chairman, James Baker, as saying about penalties for abortion that "after thinking about it overnight, we went in this morning and concluded it was an issue that should be addressed and we addressed it." He indicated that in a Bush administration, women who had illegal abortions would not, after all, be branded as criminals.

Still, as Mr. Bush insisted during the debate, "There's got to be some penalties to enforce the law, whatever they may be." So Mr. Bush would punish the doctors who performed abortions instead. But what would he do with women who performed abortions on their own? I pity the courts that would have to unravel this quagmire.

CYNTHIA BEAR, Birmingham, Switzerland.

When I read that Dan Quayle equates Mikhail Gorbachev's leadership to Stalin's ("Quayle Says 'Perestroika' Is Stalinism," Sept. 6) I became even more convinced that George Bush has made the wrong choice. I don't know — nobody knows — how perestroika will end, but something is happening in the Soviet Union of which Mr. Quayle seems not to have the slightest idea.

If Mr. Bush is not elected (and I hope he will be) that may be why.

R.D. GRILLO, Paris.

The Bush-Dukakis debate raises a question: According to preference (the other fellow's) a person may be said to be "too liberal" or "not liberal enough." But since when has the word itself become a pejorative one, like "fascist," "demagogue" and "totalitarian?"

Governor Michael Dukakis has upheld freedom of conscience and the right of all Americans to a decent livelihood. He does not seem to be recommending any very radical way out of America's national and international malaise. On the other hand, Mr. Bush seems to be enjoining Americans to live beyond the law, both at home and abroad.

S.B. TAYLOR, Gstaad, Switzerland.

Is the loyalty of American children to their country so fickle that they should be required to renew their Pledge of Allegiance each morning?

MAYNARD LYNDON, Rheinheim, West Germany.

It is all very well for David S. Broder ("Are They Big Enough? They Don't Look It Yet," Opinion, Sept. 14) to say that both candidates fail in the eyes of the electorate because they do not meet head-on the problem of the budget deficit. Unfortunately, one of the many unhelpful things the Reagan administration did was to make "tax" a dirty word.

Both candidates have Walter Mondale's fate on their minds. Almost everybody knows there is no realistic way out of the deficit situation without increasing taxes. But to do something in government, you first have to get elected.

TEUVO LEHTI, Gen. France.

Regarding "Dukakis Rehires Key Aide" (Sept. 3) and "Dukakis Steals a Line From an Ex-Rival" (Sept. 3):

So Michael Dukakis has hired back his dirty-tricks specialist, John Sasso, after having "let him go" when Mr. Sasso was found to have blown the whistle on Senator Joseph Biden for plagiarizing from the British Labor leader Neil Kinnock. Now Mr. Dukakis is smartening up his oratory by rephrasing good lines from Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri. Mr. Dukakis has even turned for help to Mr. Dukakis's former speechwriter, Joe Biden was smarter; at least he could be credited for thinking that most Americans would not be familiar with a foreigner's speeches.

ROSE GONZALEZ, Barcelona.

I wonder how many viewers in Europe reacted to the debate as I did. I woke up at 1:30 A.M., turned on the television, and listened to both presidential candidates for several minutes. Then, having heard what they were saying many times before, I decided that sleep was more precious.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER, Zurich.

Taco This to Burger That: A Voyage Without Flavor

By Ed Vulliamy

WASHINGTON — Main Street in Vicksburg, Mississippi, has almost everything a traveler through the United States could hope for: Southern urban architecture at its most accessible and agreeable, brick storefronts, attractive ironwork, the occasional balcony or terrace — all proceeding up a gentle slope toward an overreach above the Mississippi. And yet, at 9 in the evening, the street is deserted. One rather desolate cafe, one scantily patronized pool hall. Otherwise, nothing but the muggy night.

MEANWHILE

Two miles (3 kilometers) south, however, there is Interstate 20. It is not an arresting spot: sulphur-yellow street lights, busy entry ramps, busy exit lanes. But the flanks of this uply highway are teeming with life. This is the strip, a garish, catchpenny spread of hotels, motels, eateries, bars and gas stations. Almost every name is one that could have seen at intervals for the last thousand miles, and the thousand miles before them: Holiday Inn, Best Western, McDonald's, Taco this and Burger that.

A little further along is the shopping mall — a soulless, jarring edifice that looks like an air-raid shelter lost in the middle of a giant parking lot, accursed by the businesses in town. You cannot buy a copy of Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" in the center of Vicksburg; you have to drive up to the mall.

It is on the small-town Main Streets of the Midwest and the South that one should expect to sample the diversity of America: the distinctive flavor of each settlement, the ingredients of the rich minestrone of mass immigration. But driving 5,655 miles across middle and southern America this summer, to report on the drought, I found as much creeping uniformity as variety, as if that rich minestrone was being whipped to a mush by some sort of cultural blender-mixer.

Scores of cities had three things in common: the strips looked exactly the same; the strips were animated; and the interesting and attractive main streets and town centers were lifeless.

There was Greenville, Mississippi, where two main street buildings of moderate historic value had been demolished for a couple of mediocre apartment blocks. The civic buildings were decent enough, but there was nothing else, and nobody else. Everybody was up on the neon-lit Highway 82, a tawdry, scrappy stretch with local restaurants squeezed in between the Best Western, the Colonial Motel, McDonald's (of course), Taco this and Burger that — and the mall in the middle of its parking lot.

There was Wilmar, Minnesota: a newer Main Street and a personable town center with some especially wholesome wood-frame buildings, but empty. After office hours, human life existed only on the neon-splattered Highway

The writer, a reporter for The Guardian of London, is completing a fellowship at The Washington Post and will set out soon on a farewell tour of the West.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SEOUL, KOREA:

Congratulations on your fine achievements as hosts of the XXIV Olympic Summer Games.

From our own experience in hosting the XV Olympic Winter Games, we know you faced a formidable challenge.

You met this challenge. Yet your games will be remembered not just for protocol and pageantry, but for those who shared their country with the world.

You gave the games a grace, a character and a magic.

May your celebration of excellence leave you with as much joy as ours, and as many happy memories.



FROM: THE PEOPLE OF ALBERTA, CANADA HOST PROVINCE, 1988 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES





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AMEX Diary table with columns: Close, Prev. Lists various market indicators.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Chg, Prev. Lists Composite, Industrials, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading volume stocks on AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Close, Prev. Lists market activity for the day.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of Total. Lists odd-lot trading statistics.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Industrial, Transportation, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various market indices.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Close, Prev. Lists market activity for NASDAQ.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists AMEX stock index performance.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, % Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Up in Moderate Trading

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices edged higher Thursday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange as investors appeared to be waiting for the September report on U.S. employment, due on Friday. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 4.45 points on Wednesday, climbed 1.24 to close at 2,107.75. Advances led declines by about a 7-6 margin. Volume totaled 153.57 million shares, down from 175.13 million shares on Wednesday. "There is a continued malaise and trendiness to this market," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp. "There remains this trade-off between earnings, which are doing well, and interest rates," he said. "The attractive returns available outside the stock market, coupled with the nervousness around the market, is keeping many investors on the fence." Broader market indexes also posted modest gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.30 to close at 153.92. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.53 to 272.39. The price of an average share gained 6 cents. Mr. Johnson said the September unemployment report could clarify some of the uncertainties worrying the market. "We have to have some evidence that the economy is slowing down but not turning down," Mr. Johnson said. "If we get evidence of a slowdown, on a sustained basis, this would give the Fed room to relax monetary policy." "If the September number shows a rebound from August, and preliminary data suggests it will, the Fed will be robbed of that opportunity to ease," he added. Mr. Johnson said that activity in recent sessions "has been traders shuffling securities, deal stocks, among themselves." But he said that investors have been "absent." Pillsbury was the most active issue, off 3/4 to 57 1/2. Kroger followed, unchanged at 58 1/2. General Motors was third, down 3/4 to 74 1/2. AT&T was unchanged at 26 1/2. IBM was up 1/4 to 114. Among other blue chips, General Electric was down 1/4 to 42 1/2, Eastman Kodak was off 1/4 to 46 1/2, Union Carbide was off 1/4 to 25 1/2 and USX was up 1/4 to 27 1/2. In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was up 1/4 to 89, Cray Research was up 3/4 to 69 1/2 and Hewlett-Packard was up 1/4 to 49 1/2. Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The American Stock Exchange index rose 1.17 to 301.14. The price of an average share gained 5 cents. Advances marginally led declines. Volume totaled 11.64 million shares, up from 10.00 million on Wednesday. Texas Air led Amex action, gaining 1 1/2 to 16. The National Association of Securities Dealers index of over-the-counter stocks rose 0.63 to 385.15.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, % Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (C) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, % Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (D) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, % Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Large table of stock prices (E) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, % Chg, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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# TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- A Passage to Patagonia
- The Lido's Hotel des Bains
- Benefits in Business Travel

## Rail Revival: Once and Future Stations



Amsterdam's new Sloterdijk Terminus.

### Sloterdijk Station, Amsterdam

by Ronald van de Krol

AMSTERDAM — From a distance, Amsterdam's Sloterdijk train station looks, if anything, more like a futuristic refueling stop for space ships than a building serving locomotives. The station, an ultra-modern building of white-coated steel scaffolding and tinted glass, squats eerily and a bit forlornly on a piece of otherwise vacant land on the edge of the city, as if to invite the attention of extraterrestrial travelers seeking a rocket hanger. But once inside, there can be no doubt that the station is designed to serve trains and even to celebrate them. Looking through the glass wall on the far side of the central concourse, you can watch trains approaching Sloterdijk from Amsterdam Central Station through the early-morning mist and

hear them come to a halt at the platforms on the lower level. But the view overhead is far more spectacular: an elevated track, cocooned in a semi-circular tube of blue steel hoops and glass, cuts right through the top of the central hall, carrying trains and passengers between Central Station and Schiphol Airport as well as to the rest of the Netherlands and Europe. The elevated platforms stand at a 90-degree angle to those below the main hall, underlining the importance of Sloterdijk as a junction in train traffic in and around the Dutch capital. The overall effect of the see-through station — and especially the upper platform and tracks that run right through it — is to put the train at the center of attention, if not on proud display. Traditional train stations often tuck away their trains and platforms behind a maze of ticket booths and a battery of platform at-

tendants. Sloterdijk, by contrast, subordinates all else to the trains themselves. The ticket counter, the coffee shop, the newspaper kiosk, the flower shop and the bicycle stands are all kept neatly to the periphery of the central glass hall, providing an unobstructed view of locomotives pulling in at ceiling level and those approaching at a right angle in the lower station. The new Sloterdijk station, which was completed in June 1986, took the place of the old Sloterdijk station nearby. The decision to build a new station and move it slightly away from its predecessor was taken to accommodate a new railroad line linking the airport and Central Station. The Schiphol line now whisks air travelers to the center of Amsterdam via Sloterdijk in a 15-minute journey costing only 4.40 guilders (\$2.10), easily undercutting the 30-guilder cost of a 30-minute taxi ride. From the outside, Sloterdijk most resembles a sleek and trendy coffee table. The

Continued on page 10

### Union Station, Washington

by Benjamin Forgey

WASHINGTON — It is impossible not to be exhilarated by the sight of Union Station all crisp and clean. Boarded up for the past seven years, dirty outside and inside, the magnificent monument has been an embarrassment to all. Now it is proud and thrilling again and, will hum with renewed comings and goings. It is possible, however, to be less than enthusiastic about the upscale-festival retail marketplace housed in the station's concourse building, where one used to go to catch the trains. Not that the presence of these shops — they never seem like stores — desecrates the architecture. But definitely they lack color and character. Still, if this is not a minor reservation, it does not obscure the significant benefits of the Union Station job as a whole. These include the restoration of the building to something closely resembling its old glory; the reinstatement of its original role as a train station; and the revival of its time-honored position as a symbolic and actual gateway to the city.

Union Station is one of those great buildings that unashamedly proclaim their own greatness. When it opened in 1907, it was the right building in the right place at the right time. Also, it was designed by the right architect, Daniel Burnham, the Chicagoan who not incidentally was one of the chief forces behind the McMillan Commission Report of 1901, that most foresighted plan to revivify and update Pierre-Charles L'Enfant's original vision for the capital city. Burnham and his commission colleagues recognized that the biggest physical obstacle to their plan was the Pennsylvania Railroad Station on the north side of the Mall, its south-heading tracks a nuisance and a disfigurement. While Senator McMillan of Michigan secured congressional funding for the tunnel selected to route the tracks, Burnham selected the site for the new station — a true gateway on clear diagonal axis with the Capitol.

Having chosen the significant setting, Burnham designed a building fully equal to it. His very Roman Union Station was at once an appropriate iteration of classical architecture in the classical city after a hiatus of nearly half a century, a summation of the imperialistic spirit of his own times, a definition of the new civic symbolism of the City Beautiful movement (of which he was a lead-



Inside newly restored Union Station.

ing advocate and Washington a leading beneficiary) and a fantastical celebration of the railroad age and the romance of travel by train. What his building promises on its sober, symmetrical exterior it delivers inside: a succession of magnificent spaces arranged axially.

One is hard put to choose among the reasons why everyone likes it so — is it the dizzying thrill of the linked barrel-vaulted spaces of the west and main halls, the admiration for the craftsmanship, the knowledge that today Americans rarely build so opulently and so well, the nostalgia for the romance of the rails, the awareness of the cumulative history of the place, of the human events great and small recorded in it? Obviously, it is all of the above. This affection explains the widespread horror at Union Station's misadventures over the years, the most horrifying of which was the ill-conceived and ill-fated National Visitors Center for the American Bicentennial in 1976, and also the general hope tinged with

cynicism concerning the outcome of the latest transformation. Everyone wants Union Station back, but few considered with equanimity the thought of turning it into a shopping mall. On most accounts the station's large constituency can breathe easy again — it now looks fit for another 80 years of useful life. The architectural challenges were three: to restore the building authentically, to make it once again a working train station and to introduce the new elements in a way that assures their successful economic operation and at the same time does minimal damage to the historic fabric of the building. Clearly the first two briefs are compatible. Had the list ended there, this would have been a big but straightforward job. It is the third element that is the chancy, difficult one. Fortunately, Union Station is a very, very big building, two attached buildings, in actual fact — the head house, comprising the soaring main and west halls, the more en-

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## The Well-Heeled Feel Of Hong Kong Shoes

by Amanda Mayer Stinchecum



A shoe fitting at Lilly.

TO the Duchess of Windsor's declaration that "a woman can never be too thin or too rich," I might add, "or have too many shoes." Political implications aside, to women of a certain age, shoes are the ultimate sign of class. After all, we do say "well-heeled," not "well-hatted" or "well-gloved." A trip to Hong Kong can change all that — and, if one is both persistent and lucky, maybe one can get the first pair of shoes that really fit since the neighborhood shoe man last looked at one's feet in that X-ray machine. The dream of every shoe fanatic — and anyone whose feet are a bit narrower, wider or more irregular than some mythical norm — is custom-made shoes. When ready-made women's shoes that come in only one width (medium) can set you back \$250 a pair, having shoes made to order puts you right up there with people who give private parties at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One might wear an eight and a half AAA, and, like most

people, have one foot that is slightly larger than the other. Feet that size are not that difficult to fit, if one pays the price. But for those with serious fitting problems, the idea of custom-made shoes must be like a dream of heaven. In Hong Kong one can pay \$400 or \$500 or more for a pair of custom-made shoes, calculated at a rate of 7.81 Hong Kong dollars to the U.S. dollar. But at Lilly Shoes in the Peninsula Hotel, not the bargain basement of Hong Kong shopping by any means, \$120 will get one any pair of shoes one can dream up, in smooth calf or delicately grained kid, in buttery suede or even handsome imitation suede. For lizard one pays about twice that, for ostrich \$280 to \$450. For alligator, prices run from \$320 to \$650, depending on the quality of the skins, but a spokesman for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in New York, Mark Phillips, advised American travelers "to stay away from alligator shoes" because under the Endangered Species Act products made from alligator

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## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### 'New' Michelangelo in Washington Show



Ragionieri, the director of the Casa Buonarroti Museum in Florence, which owns the drawing, Michelangelo scholars have known since at least the 1950s of the existence of a drawing on the back of "Cleopatra"; an image was dimly visible when the work was held up to light. But it was not until late August that the covered-up work could actually be seen, after conservators at the Uffizi, cleaning the sheet in preparation for the show in Washington, removed the backing.

### Exploring Japanese Culture

Visitors to Japan interested in the country's traditional arts, crafts and pastimes may turn to a new program, "Explore Japanese Culture," organized by the Japanese tourist office. Participants spend time learning traditional arts under the tutelage of master craftsmen or teachers. Origami, No drama, the Sado tea ceremony, as well as less familiar pastimes such as Shogi (Japanese chess), Bunraku (classical puppet theater) or Iaido swordsmanship, are among subjects offered. It's even possible to study Ninjutsu, "the art of making oneself invisible." Information is available from Japanese tourist offices.

### Warning from Brazil Tourism Officials

Passengers leaving customs inspection at the airport in Rio de Janeiro should bypass a counter marked RDE, the Brazilian tourism agency warns. The counter offers to help arrange taxi transportation and to provide "passports," which visitors are told contain useful information. The transportation aid is a standard taxi voucher, which costs \$9 or \$14 (depending on whether travelers exchanged dollars at official or black market rates) and is sold at other places in the airport, government tour officials said. The "passport," which costs \$20, is a plastic billfold containing maps and other materials that are provided free by the Rio de Janeiro State Tourism Authority.

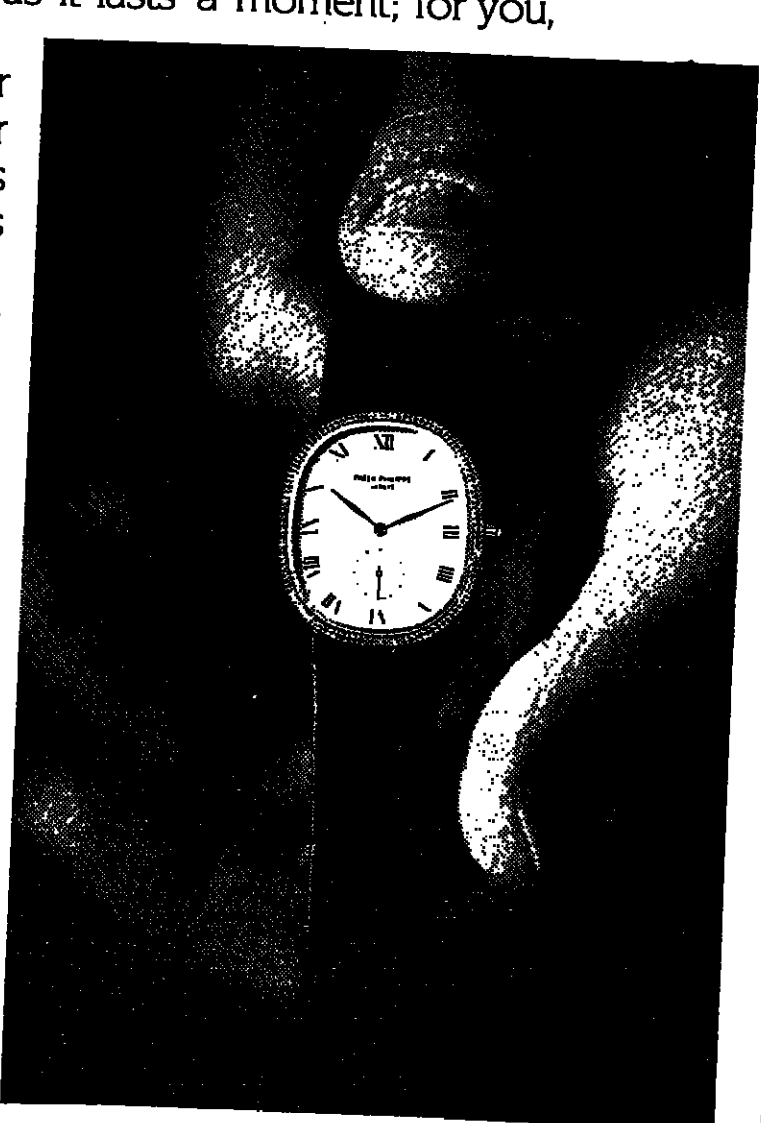
### Issey Miyake Shows in Paris Museum



The Japanese designer Issey Miyake is again showing his work in a museum, this time at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris — following such exhibitions as "Bodyworks" and "Live Installation" in 1983. Clothes are draped over intricate wire sculptures that suggest extraordinary movement, even the feeling of wind. The textures are haunting, weather-beaten, so that some figures look like tribesmen emerging from the desert, others like Oriental monarchs. Miyake does not so much seek to dress people as to explore forms and textures artistically, and he likes to use the word "concept." The exhibition's concept and its title is "A UN," intended to represent interaction between the works and the viewer.

er; chants emanate from tiny transmitters within some of the wire sculptures. Accompanying the exhibition is a book of Miyake designs photographed by Irving Penn, being published simultaneously in French (Font Royal), German (Stemmle), Japanese (Libro Port Publishing Co.) and English (New York Graphic Society Books). Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1er. Until Dec. 31.

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TRAVEL

Sloterdijk

Continued from page 9

structure rests on four legs of white steel scaffolding and is topped by a roof of the same design and material. The walls, of smoked and clear glass, complete the coffee table effect, serving as a sort of transparent tablecloth for the station as a whole.

What saves the station from being just another steel-and-glass construction is the bright blue funnel through which trains on the elevated tracks enter and leave the top part of the station. The semicircular steel cylinder sticks out of the station on both ends, making Sloterdijk a building that commands attention in its lonely surroundings between Amsterdam and Haarlem.

Inside, the station is decorated in blue, red and yellow, the primary colors of a Mondrian composition. Elevators, escalators and stairs link the station's three levels. While Sloterdijk seems designed primarily to celebrate the train, the ultimate intention appears to be to foster confidence in the possibilities of public transportation. Trams run by the city of Amsterdam stop just outside the station's front doors, as do city buses and taxis. There is a covered bicycle stand with a guard in attendance and people to repair broken chains or flat tires.

By comparison, access to Sloterdijk by car is a bit more confusing and requires more effort. Nevertheless, Dutch Railways is hoping that the station, equipped with a large parking lot, will eventually become a park-and-ride location for commuters and visitors to Amsterdam who want to avoid the hassle of finding a parking space.



The grand, Roman-style facade of Union Station in Washington was designed by the architect Daniel Burnham.

The Rebirth of Union Station

Continued from page 9

closed, elegant east hall and various distinguished subsidiary chambers such as the Presidential Suite, and the concourse, that sweeping, columnless, hangarlike space with its low-arched ceiling.

From the beginning the basic architectural strategy was to concentrate preservation attention on the head-house complex, and to situate most of the new retail activity in the concourse, although in the course of this three-year, \$160 million project many a compromise had to be reached by the principal players involved. The basic soundness of the strategy worked out in collaboration is evident in the end results. The breathtaking grandeur of the principal spaces has indeed been brought back.

Long obscured by flattening monochromatic coats of paint, the octagonal coffers in the main-hall vault now have depth and sparkle, their egg-and-dart moldings subtly emphasized and their centerpieces shining again with gold leaf.

So, too, has the east hall been returned to its former elegance, its scagliola columns, patterned frieze and squared skylights repaired or redone. The dusty, leaky, gloomy vaulted skylight in the west hall again sheds brilliant light. The main hall has been transformed into a sort of wide-open staging area

for the entire complex, treated, in the words of Phil Lohbed of Benjamin Thompson & Associates, the architects for the retail design, as an urban square or park.

The centerpiece in the main hall is a large, two-level cafe-kiosk. Oval in form, it seems perfectly scaled, allowing Burnham's grand space to sing while introducing an apposite note of commercial vitality.

As it should have been, the axial progression of Burnham's spaces has been maintained. Passengers dropped off by taxi or private car at the center entryway will move easily through this space directly to the new Amtrak ticketing counter squinted into the concourse. It seems almost an afterthought in the new business there.

THE most dramatic transformation takes place in the concourse — where the shopping action will happen. Perhaps predictably, the Thompson firm, veteran of Faneuil Hall in Boston, Harborplace in Baltimore and other major festival marketplaces, did an excellent job with it.

This is, in effect, almost wholly a new building, with a visual appeal 180 degrees different from that of the original space. The basic scheme is as busy as the developers

hope the shops will be. Where there was a single use there are many (nearly 100 shops and food stalls); where there was a uniform flat expanse there are now basement, ground and mezzanine levels; where there was but one way to go, there is now a multi-levelled, looping circulation system.

This new complex has its own, Piranesian sort of charm, although doubtless when done it will not seem quite so mysterious as when fogged with construction dust. And yet through it all, one does not lose consciousness of the original structure. The architects took advantage of the drama of the roof's arc; it keeps reappearing through cuts in the mezzanine and ground floor. Wisely, too, they deferred to the space when designing the basic, neural module for the shop fronts, allowing for colorful tile work only in the basement food court, where it is much needed.

Union Station's private developers do not like the word mall. "When you think about a mall, it implies a formula," says Jack Train, vice president of LaSalle Partners Ltd., one of the three partners in Union Station Venture. But with this lineup of upscale shops and a food court, there is at least half a formula at work.

What is untied about the new Union

Station concept is the reliance on movies and restaurants to complete the "critical mass" of attractions retail packages say is needed to make a "destination" center. Come mid-November a nine-theater, 2,000-seat AMX movie complex will open in the basement.

Gradually, over the next six months or so, five major restaurants will open, catering to a variety of tastes and pocketbooks, these in addition to the food-court stalls and scattered other cafes. The idea, says Lohbed, is to make Union Station "a district... where people will go even before they decide on a restaurant."

ONE can admire the venturesomeness of these entrepreneurs while wondering, "Is this the best we can do?" It is not simply the Anywhere USA sameness of the commerce that bothers, though this is becoming a bore indeed.

There is the knowledge that the new Union Station is the vanguard of yet another single-use office complex. "I know of 25 projects on the books or under construction in this area," says Train. They are all office buildings.

Whatever else it becomes, Union Station definitely will be the world's grandest white-collar lunchroom.

There also is the worrisome thought that in terms of retail commerce in American cities and suburbs this is what Americans do best — creating and marketing big but unmanageable economic packages where the rain does not fall and the temperature does not vary.

The more pressing job of piecing together clusters of vital, interesting stores out in the open air, in identifiable neighborhoods where people live and work — this America does not do very well at all.

But for now it is enough to celebrate Union Station in its third incarnation and wish it well.

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THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Independent Businessmen Find New Travel Benefits

by Roger Collis

THERE is good news for independent business travelers who are often frustrated at not being able to profit from the service and deals that agents offer major corporate customers. They have been recognized by several of the large agents, such as American Express and Thomas Cook, as an important niche market and are being wooed with travel programs tailored to their needs.

These programs work best when they are linked to a card, as with American Express, or to some kind of club where a fee is involved. This gives an agent an incentive to establish a personal relationship with the customer. What's infuriating is standing in line behind someone booking a vacation when you're trying to buy a business ticket. What the small-business traveler wants is a person at the other end of a phone who knows him and understands exactly what he needs — even if he isn't quite sure himself — and the skill and motivation to provide it.

American Express recently launched what it calls, the Amex Small Business TravelPlan, a phone-in travel facility for corporate card members in the United States. A similar scheme will be introduced in Britain in November. Says Eric Brennan, a vice president at American Express in London: "We've identified a very important market of 100,000 small-business travelers who are employed by 42,000 companies. These are people who probably don't deal with our business travel centers which are geared up for the larger companies. In fact, if you don't spend more than £5,000 to £10,000 [\$8,500 to \$17,000] a year we would not normally set up relations with you. Our new small business unit will treat this market as if it were a single large corporation."

"We'll have a toll-free number they can call and get access to lowest logical air fares and corporate rates — 10 to 40 percent off — at 800 hotels around the world and car rental and other deals. So a guy who's got a small company with six employees will get the same AMEX rates as larger companies get and similar service."

"We have developed a separate database for the small businessman which will carry his personal travel profile — where he prefers to stay, where he likes to sit on a plane and how flexible he is able to be. The independent businessman is quite different from the corporate guy in that he is happy to travel weekends if it saves him money because it's his own bottom line. You've got to package for the two totally differently. You can get all this for £27.50, the price of an Amex corporate card."

Amex offers much the same facility for its card holders in nine countries in continental Europe (Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Netherlands, Austria, Belgium and Sweden) according to Michael Musgrave, vice president in charge of travel in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. "We call it Envoy Travel Service. It evolved from travel clubs we started in the late 1970s. We are able to treat the professional who runs his own business as a big company traveler, with similar savings and the same service. We believe service is as important as savings. This means staff who understand his needs. They take hassles out, deliver his tickets by courier or to pick up at the airport, and in some countries, toll-free numbers." This is free if you have a gold card; holders of other cards are charged a fee, from \$25 to \$40.

Meanwhile, Thomas Cook has launched its own service for the small-business traveler. "We set it up in the U.K. last June and will be rolling it out country by country in

the next 18 months," says Chris Rodrigues, chief operating officer of Thomas Cook in London. "We divided our corporate sector business into two: a travel management division, for large and medium companies and a group to develop phone-based travel services for the small business, a relatively better deal than they've been getting."

"One difference between big company and small company travel is that travel management — which starts at \$100,000 a year — is all about using your own corporate buying power, rather than the buying power of your travel agent. Then the large company has a travel buyer, a traveler, a travel decisionmaker and a travel booker; in a small business they are often the same person. What's more, if there are only four of you traveling there's a limit to how much you want to control your travel, but you want deals that the big boys have. Another thing you want is a travel agent who can help if you get into trouble, cash checks or change tickets. Corporate travelers can get help from their local offices."

"The challenge is to persuade small companies to look around. The bigger agents are beginning to recognize that they can meet the needs of the smaller customer. But however much you spend on travel, you're better off paying a fee; whether it's a management fee, which is what large companies do, or an annual membership fee. If you pay to build a relationship with you. You are going to see considerable growth in the industry with associations and affinity groups creating travel products. A lot of people who have a relationship with small business will be including travel in their range of services."

"I see banks becoming more aware of the importance of bringing together the smaller business under one umbrella for travel through a card, for example," says Derek Jewson, managing director of Hogg Robinson Travel, a leading British business travel agent, in London. "The facilities for small-business travelers are there anyway — we offer a round-the-clock phone service seven days a week along with corporate rates in hotels — but I say, let's use a bit more imagination about them getting some very attractive deals as members of a community of one sort or another. We've identified small business as a key market and we hope to be putting a travel package together in collaboration with Barclays, reflecting what Amex does with its card and phone-in service." "That's exactly what we're going to do," Jewson says.

WEXAS, a London-based travel agent, runs a novel travel club scheme for its 30,000 members, a quarter of whom live outside Britain. You pay £30 a year and get expert advice on the phone and your tickets are mailed to you — you can pay by check or credit card. There are also deals on insurance, hotels and car rentals. Gold card members (£78 a year) get extra services such as an emergency hotline, ticket delivery by courier and collection at airports. "Our membership profile is predominantly professional people, doctors, lawyers, teachers, who come to us for both business travel and holiday," says Glynis Farnsworth, managing director. "A common complaint of people coming to Wexas from agents like Thomas Cook and Hogg Robinson is the lack of a personal service or concern for their individual requirements. We will act on your complaint and take it to the hotel or airline concerned. People are happy to pay a membership fee when they get a better standard of service."

End of Wonder

...the fitting was to be two days... especially hard-to-fit feet.

Shoes

Shoes cannot be brought... the fitting was to be two days... especially hard-to-fit feet.

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SINGAPORE CHANGI AIRPORT

Eli's Law: Burn Your Bread

NEW YORK — When Eli Zabar was 6 years old, attending Public School No. 9 on Manhattan's Upper West Side, he did not go home for lunch like the rest of the kids. Instead, he went around the corner to his father's delicatessen, Zabar's, and fixed himself a tongue sandwich. As his classmates informed him years later, he usually came back from lunch "smelling like a herring."

Nothing has changed, really, with Eli Zabar, now 45. He still does not go home for lunch, though one might say he sort of nibbles his way through the day, spending long hours as the perpetually owner of his own popular high-class, high-priced deli-restaurant known as E.A.T., on Manhattan's fashionable Upper East Side.

Blond, blue-eyed Eli, like his lively 15-year-old son, is a phenomenon. He is one of those quintessential New Yorkers whose passions, energy, singular vision and mercurial temperament combine to turn him into a character who is larger than life.

E.A.T. is not like any other food shop. The small dining room, with a black-and-white tile floor, lots of mirrors and glossy stainless steel walls, is much like a Parisian neighborhood cafe, where people come in the morning to sip espresso while reading the newspaper, then return at noon for a sandwich or a salad. On a busy day, E.A.T. handles some 500 guests, for snacks and meals.

By the time he began making bread with lots of crust, I wanted a slightly sour taste that comes from a Jewish rye. And I wanted a tight texture," he says.

Over the years Eli has taught New Yorkers — certainly the best students of food in the world — a lot about eating. E.A.T. has long been known for the best selections of imported French cheeses, for its raspberry tarts, for its exceptional homemade croissants, and now, more significantly, for its bread. Downstairs from E.A.T., at 1064 Madison Avenue, Eli and his band of bakers turn out an avalanche of bread — two tons of it each day. Some 6,000 loaves go to hundreds of clients, including many of the city's best restaurants and food shops.

Eli's sourdough foccias — dense, finger-thin wands of bread that are about 90 percent crust and 10 percent mie — are as good as the best bread found anywhere in Europe. He is one of the few bakers in the world to come up with a sourdough country bread that could compete with the version popularized by Paris's Lionel Poilâne. The same goes for his dense, delicious, raisin-rolled loaf.

For the same reason that Eli began making his own croissants, he began making his own bread. "I got disgruntled with my suppliers, had a fight, and had nowhere to turn but to myself," he says, munching on a focille sandwich stuffed with a smoky mixture of grilled eggplant marinated in a rich, reduced sauce of sherry wine vinegar.

"The day I quit buying bread, I went out and spent \$700 on baking books. By that time I had already spent six months teaching myself how to make croissants. And though I didn't know the first thing about baking bread, I figured it was easier than croissants."

He began with a platonic ideal of what kind of bread he wanted. "I had an image. A fantasy. I wanted a

bread with lots of crust. I wanted a slightly sour taste that comes from a Jewish rye. And I wanted a tight texture," he says.

By the time he began making bread, about 1980, he had already developed what he calls The First Law of Eli's Cooking, which is derived from Jewish cooking. That is, "to burn something is to make it good." He realized that to get the crust he wanted he would have to bake at a high temperature, somewhere around 650 to 700 degrees Fahrenheit (340 to 370 degrees Centigrade). He bought pizza ovens, customized them, and by trial and error, he made small, round, dense sourdough rolls with results that began to please him. The only problem was, people would not buy the rolls. They looked burned. Convinced that he was on to something, Eli gave them away.

"Finally, I gave them away long enough that people actually began to like them," he says with a triumphant grin.

The rest, as they say, is history. The rolls led to the focilles, the focilles to another successful starter for his big country loaf, and today his bread is so ubiquitous in Manhattan that he has redefined, for New Yorkers at least, good bread.

The other day, Lionel Poilâne happened to be dining in New York City, at a restaurant that happened to be serving Eli's focilles. As the one of the world's most famous bakers, what did he think of this American upstart's bread? Poilâne tiptoed about evasively, talking in circles about love and bread, the complexity of the vocabulary used to describe it. Finally, when pressed, he offered this simple appraisal: "It is, it is, one could say... it is not obnoxious."

Eli, allowed the last word, says of his own bread: "I think I succeeded because I began with no prior knowledge of bread, and I was uninhibited by prior rules. If anything is true about real food, it is that it has tremendous variation. Real food is a document of the moment, and doesn't have to be at all what it was yesterday."

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TRAVEL

End of the Americas: Wonders of the Wild

by David C. Unger

USHUAIA, Argentina, on the south coast of Tierra del Fuego, is about as far south as a tourist can comfortably go in the Americas. It faces the Beagle Channel, named for the ship that brought Charles Darwin on his 1832 exploration of local wildlife. Penguins, sea lions and rare sea birds still abound. On Desolado Navarino Island, across the channel, is a small Chilean naval installation, Puerto Williams. Antarctica is just 700 miles (1,100 kilometers) of iceberg-choked ocean away.

With a little planning, it is possible to enjoy a very civilized stay in Ushuaia. The city with a population of 25,000 is ringed by the Andes and has several attractive hotels and inviting restaurants that offer local seafood specialties like costalla, an Antarctic variety of king crab.

Between November and March, the climate turns mild. Daytime temperatures reach 60 degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees Centigrade) and beyond. The subtropical summer sunset comes after 10 P.M. But be prepared for rapid cooling once the sun goes down.

Getting there is straightforward enough. Direct flights leave Buenos Aires each morning, arriving in Ushuaia by early afternoon. But the aerial approach is not for the faint-hearted. The steep, angled descent over mountain passes generally leaves passengers white-knuckled, though otherwise intact. The problem should be fixed with the scheduled opening of a new approach runway in 1990, which will accommodate international flights. Until then, consider departing in Rio Grande, a scenic 150-mile drive away. This city with a population of 15,000 on Tierra del Fuego's Atlantic coast marks the transition between Patagonian desert to the north and tundra forest to the south.

Daily buses, unfortunately not coordinated with flight times, link Rio Grande and Ushuaia. A hired car, with driver, costs about \$70 one-way, divisible among up to four passengers. The three- to four-hour drive south to Ushuaia, along National Route 3, affords magnificent views of 100-mile-long Lake Fagnano and Lake Escondido, or Hidden Lake. Hosteria Kaiken, near the eastern end of Lake Fagnano and with good lake views, offers the rare chance for a rest stop. The final hour passes among glaciers, mountain springs and pine forests, still thick despite an active logging industry.

In midcontinent, the Andes soar to more than 20,000 feet (more than 6,000 meters). Here, near the southern end of the chain, 4,000-foot summits are more common. Even so, they remain snow-capped well into summer. Even from downtown Ushuaia they appear startlingly close. Glaciers abound, and one, the Martial, is just a short ride, or very long walk, from town.

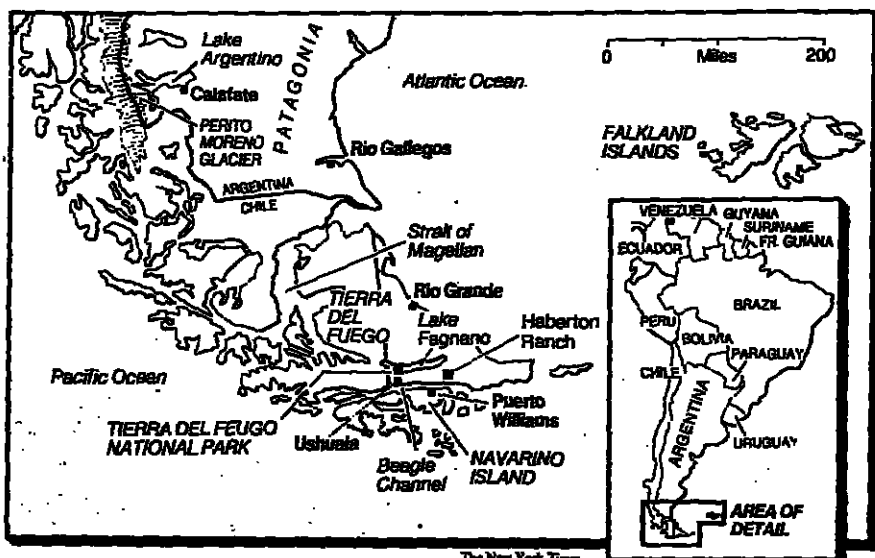
The Beagle Channel is Ushuaia's visual centerpiece. Five long parallel blocks, beginning with Avenida Maipu along the shoreline, and 15 cross-streets complete the grid. Excursion boats depart from the downtown docks. This is also a good place for viewing the local naval squadron and fishing fleet, and nearby, the Territorial Museum.

The main commercial street is the Avenida San Martin, one block above Maipu and dominated by a Nordic-looking church. It has shops selling local crafts and duty free imports, as well as such basics as restaurants, pharmacies and the post office. It is also the site of the government's tourist information office, and private agencies that book excursions.

After seeing the end of the earth, you might imagine yourself beyond being impressed with still another geographic wonder.



Ushuaia lies at the edge of the Andes in Argentina.



The New York Times

A glass-enclosed catamaran launch departs twice a day from the downtown pier. The morning harbor tour lasts two and a half hours and shows off sea lions and Antarctic seabirds. The noon sailing is an eight-hour round-trip excursion that follows the channel eastward to the Harberton Ranch. The best bet is a combination boat-bus tour beginning with the outbound noon sailing and switching to a tour bus at Puerto Almanza landing for the return.

The seaboard portion covers almost a third of the passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic. Mountains covered with lush forests meet both shorelines. The soft Antarctic light illuminates landscapes and water at oblique angles as the sun circles the horizon. Such rare aquatic birds as Magellans, kelp and ashy-headed goose, steamer ducks, black-crowned night herons and delicate Antarctic swallows provide almost continuous delight. There are also glimpses of shepherds, their cottages and their flocks. A special treat is the stop, and photo opportunity, just off a beach full of penguins. The bus trip back crosses a striking stretch of tundra forest and returns to town around 6 P.M.

A decade ago, Argentina and Chile nearly went to war over the ownership of three tiny islands at the channel's Atlantic end, just beyond the Harberton Ranch. Argentina feared Chilean possession would bring extensive new maritime rights in the Atlantic. A papal compromise gave Chile the islands but not the full Atlantic maritime zone. There are also land tours to Tierra del

to the Perito Moreno Glacier in Argentina's Glacier National Park. To visit it, break your return journey at Rio Gallegos, an Atlantic coast fishing port and offshore oil center just on the Patagonian side of the Strait of Magellan.

The nearest Argentine port to the Falkland Islands, Rio Gallegos is these days a peaceful city with a population of 100,000. From there, either a half-hour plane trip in an old propeller-driven Fokker, or a four-hour land journey takes you to the tiny town of Calafate, overlooking Lake Argentino, Argentina's largest lake. The Fokkers are run by LADE, a state airline operated by Argentine Air Force pilots. The fare is \$15. Buses run by the many tour companies serving Calafate cost \$10.

The glaciers, of course, are the main reason to come to Calafate. The Perito Moreno is an ice sea as vast as the city of Buenos Aires. In midday, evaporation builds huge white clouds that loom over the mountain peaks in its path. The bus ride offers views of Lake Argentino, aquatic birds, glacier-carved rocks and snow-covered peaks.

The first view of the giant ice mass comes as you reach the shore of the Brazo Rico, literally the Rich Arm, of the lake, walled off from the lake's main portion by a glacial dam. You can walk or ride to the blue-white ice barrier itself. The color comes from minerals the glacier has scoured out along its route. A boardwalk, with handrails, makes it possible to walk alongside the ice, between the Brazo Rico above and the main lake level below.

In a four-year cycle, the glacially fed waters of the upper part rise until they are as much as 100 feet above the main lake level across the ice dam. Finally, the accumulated pressure drives the dammed-up water through the barrier, sweeping away everything — earth, rocks, shrubs, ice — in its path. The event lasts for about 24 hours. It happened on Feb. 17, 1988, and can be seen in a daily slide show in Calafate.

Today, growth appears to outstrip the government's capacity to plan and deliver basic services and many of Ushuaia's highly paid workers must cope with fairly squalid housing. Even as new multifamily dormitory blocks are at last being built, private plots continue to be subdivided to wedge in tiny A-frame log cabins. While these housing areas are scarcely scenic, the rising elevation offers panoramic views of Ushuaia. And just beyond the new construction, lies the road leading to the Martial Glacier. Even if you skip the chair-lift ride over the glacial surface, the journey is worth it for the exceptional mountain views along the way.

After seeing the end of the earth, you might imagine yourself beyond being impressed with still another geographic wonder. Instant refutation is available on the way back north, by means of a brief detour

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The Hotel des Bains: Lido's Literary Haunt

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

VENICE — The Grand Hotel des Bains on the Lido, though it opened its portals only in the first year of the century, already belongs to cultural history.

The imposing edifice of neo-Palladian design and Pompeian columns has housed distinguished writers and artists for eight decades. Its presence transformed the Lido, then a deserted breakwater between Venice and the open sea, into one of the most favored summer resorts in Europe.

The Lido in heroic times was often used for military purposes. In 1202 it was turned into an immense barracks for 30 thousand crusaders assembled for the Fourth Crusade. It was a battlefield in 1378 during the Chioggia war, when the Genoese threatened the city. From the 16th century on it held off raids by the Turks.

After the fall of the republic it sank into oblivion, a haunt for romantic aesthetes. Goethe spied it from the top of the Campanile di San Marco and in his "Italian Journal" wrote of walking barefoot on its sands, seeing the sea for the first time.

Lord Byron, his residence a Venetian palace for a spell, came to gallop his horse along the shore and, being an expert swimmer, swam a race with a Napoleonic officer across the lagoon. Alfred de Musset, stung by George Sand, confessed himself with lonely walks on the beach, and Gabriele D'Annunzio, escaping from the insatiable embraces of his innamorata, the great actress Eleonora Duse, boarded a fishing vessel headed for the deep waters beyond the Lido to refresh himself with the salty breezes.

In 1890 only 300 people lived on the Lido and there were few houses on its 12-kilometer (7 1/2-mile) seaside stretch. The Italian hotel organization CIGA hit on a plan to develop the half-forgotten, lonely island into a summer vacation paradise. On a site facing the Adriatic the construction of a holiday hotel commenced in 1898 and the Hotel des Bains was inaugurated on July 5, 1901. It has been since expanded and it was quickly imitated and pensions and tiny hotels sprang up to meet the annual tourist trade.

In 1906 CIGA built the larger and more ornate Excelsior, with its neo-Moorish walls and turrets that suggest a North African fortress. It was immediately a fashionable success, drawing members of the aristocracy, the affluent and the ostentatious. It surpassed the senior hotel in glitter and grandeur, but the literati and artists continued to patronize the Hotel des Bains.

Thomas Mann booked in at the latter in the early summer of 1911 and his sojourn inspired the novella "Death in Venice," recounting how a celebrated German author came to vacation at the Hotel des Bains and fatally succumbed to the grace and beauty of a 13-year-old Polish boy on holiday with his family. The man of genius watches the youngster at play on the beach and, though he never exchanges a word with the lad, he

cannot tear himself away. Concealing his impossible passion, he sinks into a melancholic resignation and dies.

Mann had a penchant for giving the figures of his fiction the mannerisms and gestures of people he had observed. In picturing the tortured writer portrayed in "Death in Venice," Gustav von Aschenbach, he invested him with the profile of the composer Gustav Mahler, whom he knew and admired, and whose death he learned of when he was beginning his novella.

The conflict in "Death in Venice" is played out in the mind of the protagonist, an inner struggle. However, in 1972 Luchino Visconti decided to film it. He took over the Hotel des Bains and re-created the pre-1914

The enormous sea-front suites look out over the churning Adriatic.

scene, shooting most of the screen version on the premises and on the hotel's beach. Aware that Mahler had been the physical model for Aschenbach, he made up his actor, Dirk Bogarde, after photographs of the composer. He was warned that the surviving members of Mahler's family might object, and instead Bogarde was simply aged by make-up.

Sergei Diaghilev, who created the Ballets Russes, first came to stay at the Hotel des Bains about the time of Mann's visit, circa 1911. The Ballets Russes had taken Paris, London and St. Petersburg by storm. Diaghilev made it a point to spend each summer there and continued to do so for 20 years. Highly superstitious, he listened to fortune tellers and many had told him he would die on the water. The predictions proved correct.

SERGEI Lifar, Diaghilev's last protégé, has told Paolo Rizzi of the master's demise which took place at the Hotel des Bains on Aug. 19, 1929. "It is 5:45 in the morning. We are in the great bedroom of the des Bains. I see Diaghilev's head fall forward suddenly. At the moment the first ray of the sun rises over the horizon of the sea; it passes through the pane of glass at the window like the beam of a spotlight in the theater and alights on a tear, just one tear trickling down Diaghilev's cheek. It looks not like a tear but rather a diamond. . . I tremble just to think of it."

The Hotel des Bains today has — in addition to its private beach with its row of cabins across the sea road — its own swimming pool in a pretty garden where one may lunch. It has tennis courts and its public rooms are of Edwardian majesty. Its entrance, named for Visconti after his filming visit, offers bar service and its parquetry dining room is the one that Thomas Mann recorded. The enormous sea-front suites look out over the churning Adriatic.

The hotel is open until Oct. 27. It reopens at Easter after the winter interruption.



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Shoes Continued from page 9

skins cannot be brought into the United States. Lily makes shoes for men as well as women (prices are the same), but 75 percent of its customers are women.

In a cut-de-sac among the maze of shops on the Peninsula's mezzanine, Lily is small and unimposing. Behind the glass front of the shop are three walls of sample shoes and thick swatch books of skins. The styles run to conservative European taste, possibly reflecting the makeup of the Peninsula's well-to-do guest list — delicate 2- to 3-inch (5- to 7-centimeter) heels, low vamps and rather pointed toes, featuring what used to be called "dressmaker details": pleats, topstitching, bows and buckles and two-tone effects. The pair I chose had low block heels, broad rounded toes and a high vamp, crossed with a wishy strap over a squared-off U cut into the vamp.

If you know you just want a pair of black calf shoes, you may be able to resist the rainbow of leathers and suedes hanging in the back of the shop. I had a terrible time choosing between the Parma violet imitation suede (in spite of its velvety nap and spectacular color, I decided that for my first pair of custom-made shoes I should not have anything imitation), the bottle-green slick calf, the earthy red-brown suede and the clear amber fine-grained kid I finally settled on.

After I chose the sample shoe, my salesman drew a careful outline of each foot and took measurements at various points as well as the length and width. I asked if the sides of the shoe could be raised to make a straighter line from heel to vamp. The salesman took a piece of paper, applied it to the side of the shoe and drew a line following the edge of the shoe. Then he added a second line about three-eighths of an inch above it. "Like this?" he asked. It looked just right.

As a shopper who looks at five wallets of the same color and style to compare variations in grain and coloring before choosing one, I thought I should take a look at the leather from which my shoes would be cut. "May I see the actual skin you're going to use?" I asked.

"It's at the workshop," the manager replied. "We'll have it here for you when you come in for your fitting."

I floated out of the shop. And then I stopped. I was thinking of the strap across the vamp, which ended sharply cut, squared off too abruptly. A rounded end would be more graceful, echoing the curve of the toe. I went back in. Was this possible? No problem. The salesman took out the piece of paper on which he had noted the addition to the side wall and drew in the altered strap.



A wooden last used for shaping made-to-order shoes.

for two. When I arrived the salesman brought out a mock-up of my shoe in heavy gray canvas, a model from which the final wooden last would be made. The last is kept on file for future orders. I tried on both right and left. The toes on my right foot felt cramped. "Maybe a little longer?" I suggested.

"It's not the length," said the manager, James Wong. "It's the height of the box," the stiff part of the shoe that encloses and protects the toes. The shoes felt snug but not tight. I had been warned that shoes made in Hong Kong stretched out after being worn for a while. Hong Kong shoes do seem lighter in construction, with less cushioning and support than European shoes. So some people recommend buying shoes that are a little tight. But how to draw the line between a little tight so that they will fit perfectly when they stretch, and just plain too tight? Since the style of my shoes would allow me to wear tights of a heavier denier if the shoes were a bit loose, I opted for as close to a perfect fit as I could get. So far, after three months, they still fit. Could the height of the heel be changed at the fitting stage? Not without changing the whole last, was the explanation. Heel size has to be determined when the shoe is ordered. Wong discreetly cautioned me about changes in style.

"We can make shoes from a photograph, from a drawing, or copy of a pair of shoes you bring in," Wong said. "But if the last is different from ours, or the shape of the heel different, the shoe isn't going to look exactly like the one in the picture or the one in your hand." The safest policy is to order a shoe from one of Lily's samples and recognize the risk involved with any deviation. I reminded Wong that he had promised to show me the skin from which my shoes would be cut. Did I detect a slight hesitation? Eventually a skin was produced. As I mumbled, I saw that it was indeed the same honey amber color as the swatch I had chosen, but instead of the thin and finely textured kid it was a heavier, highly glossed calf with a smooth finish.

"This isn't what I ordered," I began. At first there seemed to be some difficulty in comprehending my objection. The skin was, after all, the same color. Finally Wong said there was no more of the kid. I said I did not want the calf. "Wait a minute," he said, and disappeared into the back of the shop. He came out holding a small, soft roll of leather, exactly what I wanted. "I'm not sure there's enough," he said, "I have to measure it." He spread out the skin — in fact half or less of a full skin — and placed a paper drawing of the last on it. There was just barely enough for my shoes. I left Lily that day looking forward to my new shoes, but if I had not insisted on seeing the skin I would not have ended up with what I ordered.

Four days later I went in to pick up my shoes. They looked perfect, complete with the rounded strap I had requested. They also felt comfortable.

Although Lily can and does make shoes to order in three or four days when customers demand it, Wong recommends a week to allow for a fitting and for the best workmanship he can provide. Once a pair is made one can order by mail, with photos or drawings.

The finished shoes will be sent to one in about two weeks, airmail for an additional \$18, but I do not recommend it. The only way to be sure of getting what you want is to be there from start to finish. It has been my experience that what you get when you have something custom made depends not only on the craftsmanship of the maker but also on what you put into the job.

Lily Shoes, 13 Mezzanine Floor, Peninsula Hotel, Hong Kong. Also in the Kowloon Hotel. Although I cannot vouch for them personally, Kow Hoo Shoe Company, 27 Billion Hotel, First Floor, Central District (5-230489), was recommended to me by a couple of friends. It charges \$70 a pair (for men or women) for smooth leather and suede.

Amanda Mayer Stinchecum wrote this article for The New York Times.



Thursdays NYSE Closing

Totals include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Chg. Cnt. Cnt.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

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Nissan Hopes New Cars Will Revive U.S. Sales

DEARBORN, Michigan — Nissan Motor Corp., the U.S. unit of the Japanese automaker, is pushing hopes for a turnaround in a three-year sales slump on new vehicles to debut in each of the 1989 and 1990 model years.

Taiwan Trade Surplus Fell 27% in September

TAIPEI — Taiwan's trade surplus was \$1.04 billion in September, down 27 percent from August and 54 percent lower than the same month a year ago, the government reported Thursday.

Pillsbury Stock Falls After Ruling

NEW YORK — A reported Pennsylvania court ruling fueled concern that state liquor laws could hamper a plan by Grand Metropolitan PLC to buy Pillsbury Co. and depressed the stock price of the Minneapolis food company on Thursday, analysts said.

London Metals

ALUMINUM: Bid Ask Prev. Oct 6. SUGAR: High Low Close Oct 6.

Paris Commodities

SUGAR: High Low Close Oct 6. COFFEE: High Low Close Oct 6.

DM Futures Options

16 German Mark-USD marks cents per mark. Oct 6.

Dividends

Company Per Ann Dividend. Oct 6.

AMEX High-Lows

NYSE High-Lows

AMEX High-Lows

S&P 100 Index Options

London Commodities

Spot Commodities

U.S. Treasuries



Strong For GI

NEW YORK — Wall Street's strong rally in the last few days of the month has helped to lift the Dow Jones Industrial Average to a new record high of 2,854.43.

Government

A government report says that the U.S. economy is showing signs of recovery, with the third-quarter gross domestic product rising 3.1 percent from a year earlier.

World Markets

IN THE HEAT OF THE WEEK. A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE.

Market Guide

Chicago Board of Trade, International Money Market, New York Futures Exchange.

Forward Rates

Company Per Ann Dividend. Oct 6.

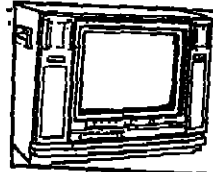
U.S. Treasuries

Company Per Ann Dividend. Oct 6.

U.S. Treasuries

Company Per Ann Dividend. Oct 6.





Triumphs in TV technology



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1988

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

look no further than Samsung



Page 13

WALL STREET WATCH

Strong Growth Expected For Global Bond Funds

By MICHAEL QUINT

NEW YORK — Bonds of the New South Wales Treasury or the South Australian Finance Authority may sound obscure to investors elsewhere, but those are exactly the kinds of issues that make up the portfolios of a fast-growing group of mutual funds.

These results were in contrast to a \$24.7 billion decline in sales of U.S. government securities funds and a \$9.9 billion drop in sales of municipal bond funds in the same period.

Sales of open-end global bond funds rose 44 percent in the first eight months of 1988.

At T. Rowe Price Associates, a Baltimore investment advisory firm whose \$385 million International Bond Fund is one of the largest open-end funds, analysts said the fund would become more popular with investors during the next episode of weakness in the U.S. dollar.

"The international fund has been sustained by the strong sales early in the year, coming off the strong fourth-quarter performance of 1987," said Steven Norwitz, a spokesman for the T. Rowe Price fund.

The fourth-quarter performance, which raised the fund's total return to 27.5 percent for all of 1987, was strong because the drop in the dollar after the stock market crash benefited foreign bond investors.

Besides the benefit of rising bond prices overseas, there was the added gain from the appreciation of foreign currencies.

This year, as the dollar has strengthened, foreign currency investments have suffered, and the T. Rowe Price fund, like others invested overseas, has suffered losses.

Nonetheless, assets of the global bond funds totaled \$2.68 billion at the end of August, up from \$1.47 billion a year earlier, according to the Investment Company Institute, data.

AT THAT LEVEL, they are still tiny compared with the U.S. government funds, which total nearly \$84.7 billion after an \$11.3 billion drop from a year ago, or municipal bond funds, at \$51.2 billion, down about \$2 billion.

What makes the success of the foreign bond funds surprising is that they continued to expand despite a less-than-inspiring investment performance.

As the dollar appreciated this year against other major foreign currencies, the value of bonds denominated in those currencies has fallen.

The Salomon Brothers World Government Bond Index, a benchmark for international bond investors that includes a 45.6 percent investment in U.S. government issues, is down 3.23 percent, compared with a drop of 8.5 percent for the international bond index, which excludes U.S. issues.

The Salomon index measuring just the American government and corporate bond market is up 4.79 percent.

Over longer periods, which include years of weakness in the American dollar, the global investments look more favorable.

Since the start of 1985, the annualized return for the Salomon global government bond index is 17.26 percent, or 23.86 percent if U.S. Treasury issues are excluded.

The broad index of the American market is up 12.05 percent. But performance of individual funds can vary sharply from the results of the index.

A comparison by Thomas J. Herzfeld Advisors in Miami of See FUNDS, Page 14

Oil Prices Increase Slightly Yet the Outlook Remains Bleak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Oil prices firmed Thursday in a rebound that analysts attributed to technical factors following a sharp, five-day fall in prices. They predicted that the recovery would be short-lived.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude for immediate delivery, rose 6 cents a barrel to \$12.66 in trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Gold rose to a two-week high, closing above \$400, Page 17.

\$12.66 in trading on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Earlier in London, the price of North Sea Brent climbed 40 cents, to about \$11.50 a barrel.

Industry experts said there was no change in the fundamental problem of oversupply that has driven prices lower.

"When things go down that fast, they've got to bounce, but nothing's changed," an analyst said.

On Wednesday, oil prices hit their lowest levels since August 1986.

Earlier this week, Saudi Arabia warned that it would flood the market with additional oil unless the 12 other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries adhere to the cartel's widely ignored production-restraint agreement.

That agreement puts a cap of about 17.5 million barrels a day on total cartel output, excluding Iraq. OPEC's production rate in September was estimated at 20.6 million barrels a day.

Joe Miller, a vice president at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. in New York, said traders waited in vain for some sign that OPEC would cut back on production, which now exceeds worldwide demand for the cartel's oil by nearly 3 million barrels a day.

Instead, he said, traders were confronted with reports that unusually large numbers of oil tankers had been chartered to ship crude from the Middle East to Western markets. (AFP, Reuters)

Chicago Braces for Burst of Hotels Industry Shake-Out May Occur Because of Oversupply

By Eric N. Berg

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Chicago, a city famous for bracing winds off Lake Michigan and stylish high-rise office buildings, is also known for some excellent hotels. But a current boom in new openings has raised questions about whether the Windy City can support a horde of \$200-a-night hotels.

Four luxury hotels — the Nikko, the Swiss Grand, the Fairmont and the Hotel 21 East — have opened here in the last year.

Not surprisingly, some people have started to ask whether the current boom might become a bust.

The answer, overwhelmingly, is yes.

"Something has to give; some hotels will be shaken out," said Arnold F. Karr, executive director of the Hotel-Motel Association of Illinois.

This is not the first time a major city has faced a potential glut of hotel space.

Dallas, San Antonio, New Orleans and Denver all experienced an increase in hotel rooms during the oil boom in the early 1980s, only to see room rates decline when oil prices tumbled.

Industry analysts said the hotel boom in Chicago is part of a national building expansion.

When interest rates on construction loans reached a low about two years ago, the analysts explained, banks that faced weak loan demand from corporate clients opened the loan floodgates to hotel developers.

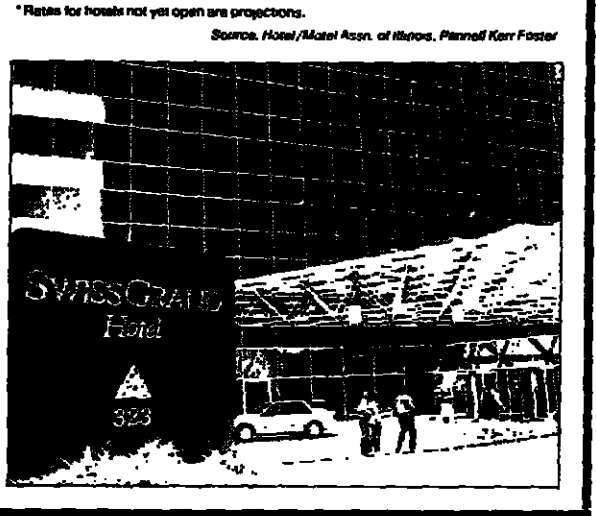
"Banks have had a lot of money with no place to go, and financing hotels has been one answer," said Stephen W. Brenner, a New York-based hotel consultant.

"As a nation, we are badly overbuilt with hotels."

But in Chicago, the pace of new construction has been so frenetic that losses could be substantial. At risk are banks that

Chicago's Hotel Construction Surge

Table with columns: Name, Opening, Rooms, Double Rate. Lists hotels like Nikko, Fairmont, Hotel 21 East, Swiss Grand, Four Seasons, Inarccontinental, Hyatt Suites.



The Swiss Grand, one of the new luxury hotels in Chicago.

financed some of the hotels, including Mellon Bank and Citicorp, as well as property owners, such as Chicago's JMB Realty Trust.

JMB is financing and building the new Four Seasons, which is part of a complex on Michigan Avenue that includes a new Bloomingdale's department store.

The problem, many industry experts say, is that Chicago had enough hotel rooms before the building boom began. Occupancy averaged about 70 percent of capacity—a level that hotel professionals consider normal—and would swell to 100 percent when a big convention came to town.

If all the hotels downtown were booked, a traveler could find a room in the outskirts of the city near O'Hare International Airport.

The arrival of the new hotels will undoubtedly change that situation.

Once all the new hotels are operating, the number of luxury rooms downtown will rise from 9,000 to about 12,000. Hotel specialists say this increase is huge, considering that it is occurring over such a short period.

The new hotels are also likely to face a pricing problem. Construction costs per room range from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

A commonly used rule in the See CHICAGO, Page 14

British Steel Is to Be Sold In November

LONDON — State-owned British Steel Corp. will be sold to the private sector through a flotation on the stock market in the second half of November, earlier than had been expected, the British government announced Thursday.

The initial prospectus and exact date of sale are to be announced Oct. 28. The flotation could raise between £2 billion (\$3.4 million) and £2.5 billion, analysts said.

The government had planned to sell British Steel in 1989, but analysts said it had been encouraged to choose an earlier date after the company announced a record annual profit for the year that ended in April.

The concern more than doubled its net profit, from £178 million to £410 million. Its revenue last year rose 19.1 percent.

Lord Young, the trade and industry secretary, said that the government would soon begin a marketing campaign to ensure that the public would be aware of the sale.

The trade secretary described British Steel as one of the world's largest and most profitable integrated steel producers.

The improvement followed more than 10 years of poor results.

Lord Young said: "Throughout the 1980s the corporation has steadily tackled its problems and has undergone a major restructuring program. The results are impressive. As a result of its improvement, I believe that the company is now fully ready to move into the private sector."

Analysts said that the flotation would be the largest privatization of an industrial manufacturing company by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The government said it would hold a special share in British Steel for five years after the sale, to prevent any single entity from holding more than 15 percent. Up to 10 percent of the shares will be reserved for British Steel employees.

The last privatization in Britain was of British Petroleum PLC in October 1987. The troubled £7.2 billion sale of the government's one-third stake in the firm coincided with the global stock market

collapse, and, as a result, the government had to buy back shares that plummeted in value.

Lord Young said on Thursday that he had no doubt that financial institutions, such as pension funds and insurance companies, would wish to consider British Steel shares as a core holding.

He added that the flotation would attract "considerable interest on overseas markets as well as on the London Stock Exchange."

Lord Young made his statements on Thursday at Samuel Montagu & Co., which is advising the Department of Trade and Industry on the flotation and is acting as sponsor for the issue.

"I believe the flotation will provide British Steel with an excellent launch pad to its new position as a major private sector company," he said.

The government of Mrs. Thatcher had sold off more than one-third of the national industries since coming to power in 1979, including British Telecommunications PLC, British Airways PLC, British Gas PLC and Jaguar PLC, the luxury carmaker.

Despite British Steel's recent financial improvements, it faces stiff competition from newly industrializing countries and is subject to European Community restrictions aimed at reducing overproduction in a shrinking market.

British Steel has cut its work force heavily in the last 10 years as part of major cost-cutting measures. Further job cuts have not been ruled out, according to the company.

The government has said that British Steel would get special protection from foreign takeover bids for five years after its privatization. This, it said, was to ensure that after that time elapsed the new, privatized concern would be equally free to bid for stock in overseas companies.

Roy Evans, of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said the government was proceeding with "indecent haste" to sell the company. But he added that the confederation did not see "any threat" to jobs, pay or working conditions. (Reuters, AP)

Kuwait Press Attacks British Order on BP

Reuters

KUWAIT — Britain's demand that Kuwait more than halve its stake in British Petroleum Co. within a year is a "stab in the back" to Kuwait that ultimately will damage relations between the two countries, a Kuwaiti newspaper said Thursday.

"Britain has now proved it is not a friend we can rely on or trust, and its silly decision will be dangerous for British-Kuwaiti relations and British-Gulf relations in general," al-Rai al-Aam wrote in an editorial.

"Kuwait will never help those who stab it in the back and surrender their values and friendships before pressure and the seduction of interests," the paper said.

Because the Kuwaiti media is censored and guided by the government, such editorials often echo official thinking.

Britain demanded on Tuesday that the Kuwait Investment Office, the London-based investment arm of the Kuwaiti government, cut its stake in BP to 9.9 percent from 21.6 percent. The order came after an inquiry by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that found a potential conflict of interest.

Kuwait is a major oil producer and a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Kuwaiti newspapers urged the country to take retaliatory measures against Britain's request. The editorials on Thursday were the first critical comment on the order

from the media. Editors said they had been instructed to play down the matter.

The English-language Kuwait Times said Kuwaitis intensely resent what it called an enormous injustice on the part of Britain.

"Kuwait's purchase of the BP shares was, in effect, a rescue operation by a sincere friend of Britain," the Kuwait Times said. "Surely this is not the way to say 'thank you.'"

The Kuwait Investment Office built its stake in BP after last October's stock market crash jeopardized a government plan to sell off BP shares.

al-Rai al-Aam said Kuwait, one of the world's largest investors, would now review its investments in Britain.

"The matter will not be limited to the government, but will include individuals and banks and companies and all Kuwaiti investment institutions," it said. "They will withdraw their deposits and transfer (them) to other, more stable European states."

Both papers said the ruling by the Department of Trade and Industry contradicted Britain's free trade policies.

"We ask the British government if it believes in the right to economic freedom, and if it really appreciates the meaning of friendship and values the weight of traditional ties such as those between Britain and Kuwait?" al-Rai al-Aam said.

Taiwan Stocks Slide For 7th Straight Session

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Stock prices in Taiwan plunged Thursday for the seventh trading day in a row, bringing the market's cumulative loss to 15.5 percent since the government announced it would tax profits on stock transactions beginning next year.

The market index fell 157.66 points to 7,423.68. Volume was 440 million Taiwan dollars (\$15.2 million), compared with more than 40 billion dollars before the tax plan was announced.

There were 124 declines on Thursday, including 123 that fell by the maximum daily of 3 percent. On Wednesday, 139 stocks declined.

The market had climbed over 6,000 points since Jan. 5.

Heavy selling by mutual fund management companies, which are in need of cash to meet redemption orders, has fueled the downturn, analysts said.

In an effort to prop up the market, the Finance Ministry announced Thursday that it has told

TWO STRENGTHS, LINKED.

Trade Development Bank and American Express Bank (Switzerland). Two traditions of strength and success. Today, they join forces in a new expanded bank to be called AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK. An American Express company.

TDB American Express Bank. Building upon a leadership position, the merged TDB American Express Bank ranks as the largest foreign bank in Switzerland, with total combined assets of SFr 8.2 billion and combined shareholders' equity of SFr 806 million. TDB American Express Bank continues to offer the security and service synonymous with Switzerland. Backed by the global resources of parent American Express Company, TDB American Express Bank is ideally positioned to respond effectively and quickly to ever-changing world financial conditions. Strength plus strength. What better formula for private banking leadership in today's world.

TDB AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK. Head office: 96-98, rue de Rhône, Geneva, telephone 022/37 21 33 or 32 69 80. Branch offices: in Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 20, telephone 043/219 61 11; in Lugano, Via F. Sussani 1, telephone 091/20 28 82. In Asia, for private banking information, please contact American Express Bank Ltd. in Hong Kong and Singapore. In North America, for further information, please contact American Express Bank International in New York, Miami, Beverly Hills, San Francisco and San Diego.

Currency Rates

Table with columns: Country, Currency, Rate. Lists rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns: Currency, Par \$, Rate. Lists rates for Argentine, Australian, Canadian, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns: Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 120-day. Lists forward rates for various currencies.

Interest Rates

Table with columns: Term, Rate. Lists interest rates for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns: Country, Rate. Lists money rates for United States, Canada, France, Germany, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Yield. Lists yields for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns: Location, Price. Lists gold prices for Hong Kong, London, etc.

Source: Reuters

Source: Reuters

Source: Reuters

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

CHICAGO: New Hotels Expected to Force Shake-Out

(Continued from first finance page)

Industry says that to break even, a hotel must be about 63 percent full on average, and must charge \$1 per night for every \$1,000 in construction costs. Thus, a nightly charge of \$200 for a room reflects a construction cost of \$200,000 per room.

The typical business visitor to Chicago now pays \$120 to \$140 a night for a room. At a time when many corporations are intent on limiting travel expenses, getting business visitors to pay substantially more could be difficult.

Visitors to the vast center, which will house 52 gatherings this year and 58 in 1989, generate 9,000 room bookings a night when a major show comes to town.

But it seems unlikely that McCormick Place alone can provide the extra business to support all the new hotel rooms. The center, which is available for conventions 330 days annually, is already booked 90 percent of the time.

Rough calculations show that even if the center were booked 100 percent of the time, it would at most produce an additional 300,000 one-night bookings a year. That is far from the one million one-night bookings a year that would be necessary to fill the 3,000 new hotel rooms.

Laventhol & Horwath, an accounting and consulting firm, said that casualties from the room glut may be not the new downtown hotels, but rather suburban hotels that until now have been the beneficiaries of spillover business.

Contrary to more widely held views, the firm predicts that demand for hotel rooms will rise as trade shows grow bigger, as the number of individual business travelers visiting Chicago increases and as more hotels begin promoting bargain-rate weekend packages.

Japan Air Lines thinks business here will be good," said Peter Dangerfield, the hotel's manager.

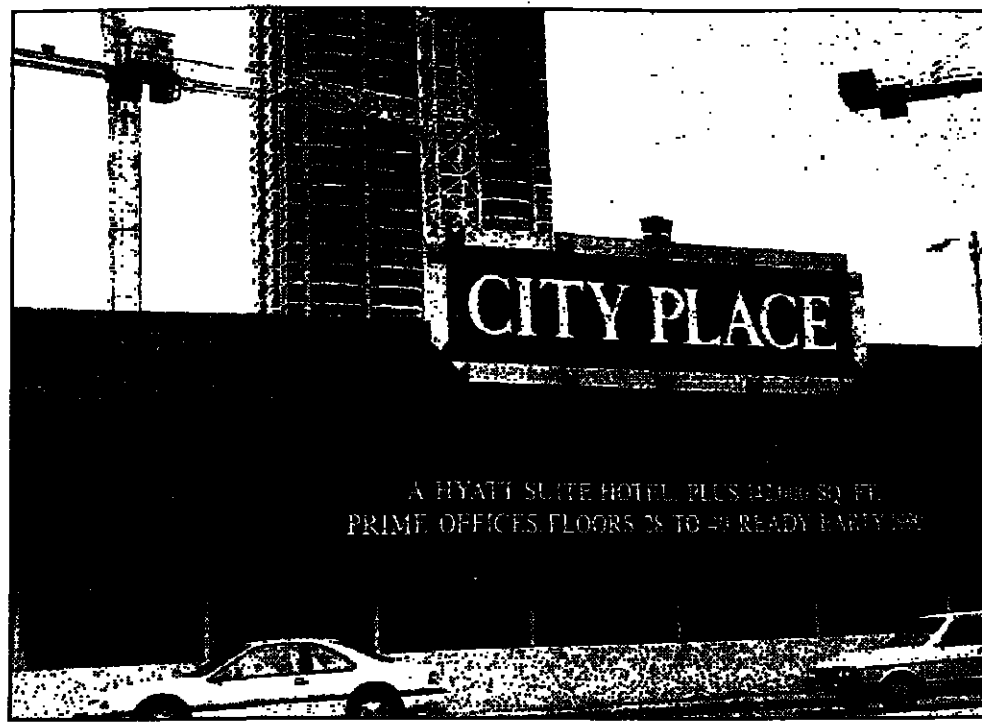
Despite the hotel's individual attractions, hotel managers said that a great deal of new demand must be generated if all the rooms are to be occupied. It is generally agreed that a key factor will be whether Chicago, already a popular site for conventions and trade shows, can attract even more of those gatherings.

The city's principal convention center is McCormick Place, a sprawling structure on the shores of Lake Michigan that can accommodate nearly 100,000 convention-

ers. The owners of Hotel 21 East believe there is a market for a hotel catering to high-technology buffs. It has equipped its rooms with two-line speakerphones, compact-disk players and video-cassette recorders.

Guests will be shuttled around in black BMW limousines, and bathrooms will feature both glass-enclosed shower stalls and extra-deep tubs.

The Nikko, owned by Japan Air Lines, contends that its Japanese touches will make the difference. It spent millions of dollars decorating its common areas with Oriental screens and rugs and creating Japanese gardens outside.



The Hyatt Suite hotel is among a number of luxury projects targeting business travelers in Chicago.

consulting in Chicago for Laventhol.

It is also possible that some of the new hotels never intended to earn big returns. It is possible that a presence in Chicago is part of the hotel builders' broader business strategy.

Japan Air Lines, for instance, would like to have a hotel in each of the U.S. cities that are destinations

for its flights, Mr. Dangerfield said. The reasoning is that hotels in those cities would make its customers more likely to fly Japan Air, he said.

The Fairmont operates in Dallas and San Francisco, but has no presence in Chicago.

"If you are not represented here, in New York, Washington and other major cities, you can easily lose

the customer," said Donald DePorter, a regional vice president for the Hyatt Corp.

Nevertheless, industry professionals say losses in Chicago could drag on longer than hotel owners anticipated.

The first couple of years in operation could be especially difficult for a number of the new hotels, Mr. DePorter said.

Compaq Shares Swing On Product Reports

NEW YORK — Shares of Compaq Computer Corp. moved sharply lower Thursday after a Merrill Lynch & Co. analyst said she had downgraded her rating of the company. Later, however, the analyst said she would review the decision.

The analyst, Melinda Reach, was said to have put a hold recommendation on Compaq, whose stock price tumbled \$1.625 to \$32.75 in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

But the shares recovered following an indication by Ms. Reach that she would review the recommendation, following an exchange with another computer maker. By early afternoon trading, Compaq shares had recovered to show a 37.5-cent loss to \$34.

Traders said Ms. Reach re-rated the company following press reports that Digital Equipment Corp. planned to resell personal computers made by Tandy Corp.

Some analysts said that Digital may have chosen Tandy's clone of International Business Machines Corp.'s PS/2 computer, which employs an internal design that deviates from the one adhered to by Compaq and other PC makers.

Later, Digital officials said Boston that the company would market a new line of personal computers to be developed jointly with Tandy under a pact announced Thursday, but will not resell any existing Tandy models.

Geoff Burr, group manager of strategic relations programs for Digital, said in a telephone news conference that the agreement does

not call for Tandy to manufacture a personal computer similar to Tandy's 5000 model, which uses the microchannel architecture found in the IBM PS/2 range.

"Tandy will not be manufacturing a microchannel product for Digital," said Mr. Burr. He reiterated Digital's support, announced last month, of an alternative to the IBM architecture.

"We will not be marketing or selling microchannel products," he said. Instead, DEC expects the EISA architecture, put forth as an alternative to microchannel by nine computer companies two weeks ago, to become an industry standard.

Before the telephone conference, Ms. Reach said she had received assurances from Digital that it would not sell personal computers that mimic the PS/2 models. She said she would review the rating as a result.

"It's pretty clear that for an extended period of time the personal computer market has become more and more commodity oriented and Digital is a commodity manufacturer," Mr. Burr said.

Digital left the personal computer market four years ago when it discontinued its Rainbow machine, a high priced, non-industry-standard desktop model.

The products manufactured under the Tandy agreement will be priced competitively and "our marketing will be aggressive," he said. Digital has not considered selling the computers through Tandy's chain of Radio Shack stores, he added.

FUNDS: Globals to Grow

(Continued from first finance page)

closed-end bond funds in existence before the beginning of the year showed that two funds investing in Australian dollar bonds were the best performers of the year, while foreign bond funds that spread their investments among more countries were among the worst performers.

Kleinwort Benson Australian Income Fund and First Australia Prime Income Fund were the leading two bond funds when ranked by gains in the net value of their assets.

Both funds benefited from the high income from interest rates on Australian bonds of 13 percent and more, plus the gains from rising bond prices as inflation fell.

As icing on the cake, the Australian dollar rose to a three-year high against the U.S. dollar last May. Since the end of last year, the total return of the Australian funds based on net asset value was 19.7 percent for Kleinwort Benson Australian Income Fund and 18.4 percent for First Australia Prime Income Fund.

The new joint-venture company also plans to introduce the high-performance Alfa Romeo 164 sedan in North America. The car was introduced in Italy last year.

"This agreement allows Alfa Romeo to strengthen its dealer network and increase the efficiency of our distribution," Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of Fiat, said in a statement.

There are now 160 Alfa Romeo dealers in the United States. Chrysler-Plymouth operates 300 dealerships in the country, the spokesman said.

"We are confident our association with Chrysler will result in increased market opportunities and help us to reach higher sales volumes in North America," Mr. Agnelli said.

Alfa Romeo, which was purchased by Fiat in January 1987, currently sells about 6,000 of its sports cars each year in the United States. Fiat hopes to immediately increase sales to 10,000 cars because of the agreement with Chrysler. Fiat executives recently estimated the company would sell 60,000 Alfa Romeo cars in the U.S. market by 1990. They also predicted that the new 164 luxury sedan model would account for most of the sales.

Ike A. Bocchi, the chairman of Chrysler, said "this joint program between Alfa Romeo and Chrysler-Plymouth is an especially good fit since both are aimed at upscale customers."

The Fiat spokesman said the jointly-owned company, which has not been named, would be operating by the end of 1989.

New Chrysler-Fiat Venture To Sell Alfa Romeos in U.S.

TURIN, Italy — Chrysler Corp. and Fiat Auto SpA have signed a letter of intent to form a joint-venture company that will distribute Alfa Romeo cars in North America, a Fiat spokesman said.

The spokesman said the agreement, which calls for a 50-50 joint venture, was the first major cooperative link between the carmakers.

"Over the next year," he said, "a number of Chrysler-Plymouth dealerships in North America will be added to the existing Alfa Romeo network to sell and service the current Alfa Romeo product line, which consists of the complete Spider series and the Milano sedan."

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AIRLINE: Talks on Eastern Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

an attempt earlier this year by Texas Air to transfer the shuttle operation from Eastern.

In February, Texas Air tried to shift the shuttle from Eastern to a Texas Air unit in return for \$225 million for Eastern. Texas Air said then that it had wanted to take the step to boost Eastern's financial strength.

The International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers sued and Judge John H. Hayes of the Federal District Court in Washington agreed with the union's contention that the sale upset working conditions at Eastern.

The decision ushered in a difficult period for Texas Air. Two months later the Department of Transportation began an inquiry into whether Eastern and Continental had safety problems. But Texas Air's fortunes began to turn when the two carriers were found to be safe.

In June, a federal appeals court set aside a contempt order that had prevented the airline from transferring the shuttle operations.

Some analysts said that Mr. Lorenzo was positioning the shuttle for a quick sale and creating a largely independent unit that could be operated by someone, like Mr. Trump, outside the industry.

Terms of the deal, sources said, call for Mr. Trump to get 17 Eastern planes, mostly Boeing 727s, as part of the transaction.

He would also acquire the gates at the airports the shuttle serves, as well as the landing and takeoff slots in the air traffic flow at the airports.

Eastern lost \$89.8 million in the second quarter of this year, and recently laid off 3,000 employees. (AP, NYT, UPI, Reuters)

LUXFUND SOCIETE ANONYME D'INVESTISSEMENT Valeur nette d'inventaire au 30-09-88 U.S. \$91.73

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ADDITIONAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF DRAKKAR INVESTMENT FUND N.V. Please take notice that Drakkar Investment Fund N.V. has changed its name to PERMAL-DRAKKAR GROWTH N.V. and as of June 30, 1988 its portfolio is managed by J.M. Hartwell & Co. The shares will be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange under the name Permal-Drakkar Growth N.V. The net asset value per share will continue to be listed in the International Herald Tribune under the heading "Permal Group". New certificates will be issued against delivery of the Drakkar Investment Fund N.V. certificates to the co-registrat Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild S.A., Luxembourg Branch. Such delivery must be made before January 31, 1989. Co-Registrar Co-Transfer and Administrative Agent BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A. Luxembourg Branch 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais 2555 LUXEMBOURG

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125 years of Bayer

Advertisement for Bayer's 125th anniversary. It features five logos: 1. 1881: A shield-shaped logo with a lion and the text 'Farbenfabriken vormals Friedr. Bayer & Co.'. 2. 1886: A logo of a figure riding a horse. 3. 1895: A logo of a winged lion with its paw on a globe. 4. 1904: A circular logo with 'FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER' and 'FRIEDR. BAYER & CO. ELBERFELD'. 5. 1920: A circular logo with 'BAYER' in a stylized font. 6. Today: A circular logo with 'BAYER' in a simple font.

Our success is a tradition

1988 is a special year for Bayer. It marks the 125th anniversary of the corporation's founding, and Bayer medicines have now been on the market for exactly a century. To include our 340,000 shareholders in the celebration, this year we are distributing - in addition to a DM 10.00 dividend for 1987 - an anniversary bonus of DM 1.00. Bayer's key to success is a simple formula: innovative thinking coupled with a strong respect for traditional values. Past experience is the basis for tomorrow's achievements. This approach has enabled Bayer to play a substantial role in the development of the chemical industry - in all world markets. With entirely new engineering materials, intermediates, dyes, fibres, medicines, crop protection agents, information technology, and modern methods of environmental protection.

Changes in our company logo down through the decades have reflected Bayer's firm commitment to change and innovation. From a three-man operation in 1863, we have developed into a major corporation with 165,000 employees working in more than 60 countries around the globe.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT 1988 During the first six months, Bayer Group net sales rose by 6.2 per cent to DM 20,232 million. Income before income taxes increased 20.0 per cent to DM 1,862 million. Bayer AG net sales rose by 7.6 per cent to DM 9,316 million. Income before income taxes increased by 23.0 per cent, reaching DM 1,070 million. 1987 Bayer Group net sales: DM 37,143 million. Share of sales outside West Germany: 78 per cent. Bayer AG net sales: DM 16,697 million. Export share: 65 per cent.

Bayer Group capital expenditures: DM 2,565 million; DM 1,560 million in West Germany. Group research expenses: DM 2,298 million; DM 1,314 million at Bayer AG. Income after taxes for Bayer Group: DM 1,544 million; for Bayer AG: DM 895 million. Dividend per share: DM 10 plus DM 1 anniversary bonus per share of DM 50 nominal. Total dividends paid: DM 680 million on capital stock of DM 3,089 million distributed to some 340,000 shareholders.

If you would like to know more about Bayer, please contact Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090 Leverkusen, West Germany.

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft Leverkusen Bayer logo

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'BUSINESS RO...', 'Comiston', 'And Intern', 'to Become', 'Generale Der', '13 3/8 F', and 'Ams'.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Coniston Offers \$1.1 Billion for TW

NEW YORK — A group led by Coniston Partners said Thursday that it had offered to acquire the 81 percent of TW Services Inc. it does not already own for \$28 a share, or about \$1.1 billion.

could "demonstrate sufficient business prospects to justify doing so." The Coniston principals have said that they consider TW, which operates the Denny's and Hardee's fast-food chains, to be a prime candidate for a leveraged buyout.

company at that time to Coniston." Mr. Tierney said he hoped that the much more specific terms — such as price and financing — spelled out in his letter would give the TW board reason to reconsider.

Bond International Plans To Become Private Concern

HONG KONG — Bond Corp. International Ltd., the listed Hong Kong subsidiary of the Australian entrepreneur Alan Bond, suspended trading in its shares Thursday and said it planned to go private.

The company was set up in late 1986 when Bond Corp. Holdings took over Town & City International Co., a locally listed concern.

Denny's operates about 1,250 restaurants nationwide. TW also owns the Chicago-based Canteen Corp., which contracts food, vending and recreational services throughout the nation at places like stadiums and national parks.

Steel Producer In Luxembourg Back in Black

LUXEMBOURG — The Luxembourg steel producer, Arbed SA, said Thursday that it expects to show a net profit of 2 billion Luxembourg francs (\$51.1 million) in 1988, owing chiefly to the general recovery in the steel industry.

Arbed, Luxembourg's main industrial employer, had a net loss of 2.2 billion francs last year, suffering along with other European Community steel producers from a fall-off in demand and a drop in prices.

For NBC, the Olympics Were Far From Golden

By Randall Rosenberg New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The NBC television network, after suffering poor ratings for the Olympic Games on Seoul, may be a harbinger of long-term troubles for the industry, according to advertising executives who analyze viewers' habits and purchase commercial time.

Michael Drejer, executive vice president for media at Brozell, Kenyon & Eckhardt, said, "Above everything, what we might be seeing is a general deterioration of interest in television sports over and over in the Olympics in particular."

Advertisers "were caught flat-footed" by NBC's unexpectedly low ratings, said Joel M. Segal, executive vice president for media at McCann-Erickson, the ad agency that handles Coca-Cola Co.

Bob Blackmore, an executive vice president of NBC, said that about half of the make-goods were given during the Olympics. Most of the rest will be given during the fourth quarter.

Networks sell some of their time before the television season begins, in the "up-front" market, but hold much of it back, either to make good on ratings guarantees or in hopes of getting higher prices during the later "scatter" market.

Steel Producer In Luxembourg Back in Black

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Oct 6th, 1988

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and their current values and changes. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FUNDS'.

Générale Denies It Is Target

PARIS — A recent rise of Société Générale shares in active trading was normal and followed the general trend on the Paris Bourse, the chairman of the banking company, Marc Vienot, said Thursday, denying his company was a takeover target.

net profit of 1.64 billion francs for the first half, an increase of 22.6 percent over the same period last year. By comparison, the group had a net profit of 2.68 billion francs for 1987.

Privated in June 1987 at a public offer price of 407 francs a share, Société Générale's stock reached a low this year of 256 francs after touching a high of 481.50.

Advertisement for Amro Australia Limited, featuring a large logo and text: 'Amro Australia Limited (Incorporated with limited liability in the Australian Capital Territory) A\$ 75,000,000 13 1/2 per cent. Guaranteed Notes 1988 due 1991 Unconditionally and Irrevocably Guaranteed by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Incorporated with limited liability in Amsterdam, The Netherlands) Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Hambros Bank Limited'.

Advertisement for Valme Ltd., featuring a logo and text: 'Valme Ltd. Falaise (Normandy), France has acquired the electronic scrap refining facility of Engelhard Corp. Cinderford, United Kingdom This purchase does not affect other refining operations at Engelhard's Cinderford facility. September 1988'.

Advertisement for BNP Mortgages, featuring a logo and text: 'BNP Mortgages Special terms for expatriates resident in UK \* 100% mortgages available \* Fast, personalised service Phone Rosemary Yoko 01-380 5214 BNP Mortgages Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Banque Nationale de Paris, one of the world's largest international banks.'

Advertisement for Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V., ANZ Merchant Bank Limited, Bank Brussel Lambert N.V., Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, Kredietbank International Group, Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank nv, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Rabobank Nederland, SBCI Swiss Bank Corporation Investment banking.







Dollar Creeps Up Before Jobs Data

NEW YORK — The dollar firmed against most currencies Thursday in quiet trading ahead of what traders expect to be a positive report on U.S. employment for September.

"This is the calm before the storm," said Laura Vanderaa, an international financial adviser at Harris Bank in Chicago, "and I think people are hoping for a storm to get some excitement back into the dollar."

The dollar moved within a narrow range throughout most of the session as corporate traders remained, for the most part, on the sidelines. Analysts said the market's attention was focused on the release Friday of the employment figures, which traders expected to show new nonfarm jobs rising by 275,000 to 300,000.

A slight late afternoon surge in the dollar during an otherwise uneventful day indicated to analysts that some traders were buying dollars in anticipation that the number would be favorable.

The dollar inched up to 1.8658 Deutsche marks at the close, from 1.8645 DM at Wednesday's close.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Closing, The, Wed. It lists various exchange rates for London Dollar Rates.

Monday will probably limit the reaction to Friday's data.

What is more likely to affect the dollar, they said, is a growing sense that restless traders will try to push down the currency, if only to generate some market movement.

"People are aware the upside is pretty well taken care of," said Tom Fox, an economist at Barclays Bank, referring to last month's central-bank intervention against the dollar. "They might well be tempted to sell the dollar soon."

"Will the accident waiting to happen be the jobs data or next week's trade number?" Mellon Bank asked in a commentary on exchange rates. "How else should Black Monday be celebrated other than with a big dollar sell-off?"

Looking ahead, London analysts still generally expect the dollar to stay in narrow, perhaps slightly lower, ranges before the election.

Their scenario is that the new U.S. administration will do little to correct the budget deficit, leaving demand strong, imports high and the trade balance wide.

(UPI, Reuters)

Gold Hurts Past \$400 On Bullish World Markets

NEW YORK — Gold futures closed firm Thursday after a recovery in oil prices and renewed demand for precious metals sent the bullion price shooting back above \$400 an ounce for the first time in two weeks.

Gold for December delivery closed \$2.70 higher at \$408 an ounce on the Commodity Exchange, on buying fostered by the highest London fixing in nearly two weeks at \$403.75 an ounce.

Analysts said that demand came from short covering, as traders bought back the gold sold in the recent heading decline through the psychological support level of \$400.

John Rostko of Stanley B. Bell Inc. said, "Professional traders were in the market, trading it for the correction that they've been looking for so long." Steadier oil prices also relieved selling pressure from gold, he added.

Earlier, on the London bullion market, gold finished at \$403.125 an ounce, up more than \$7, after reaching a high of \$405.

London dealers said that resistance was evident around \$404 to \$405 an ounce, but if this could be breached prices could rise to around \$408 to \$410, they added.

Some chartists said that after the initial fall below \$400, the market held steady, forming a base in the mid-\$390s, and now that a rally had gained momentum they were looking for a move over \$410 an ounce.

London prices traded above \$400 all day after a Wednesday rally in New York that was followed by gains in Asian trading, dealers said. They said that the market had been oversold recently, which encouraged short-covering and drew in additional buying.

(Reuters, AP)

Drexel Move to Bar Judge Is Denied

NEW YORK — A federal appeals court rejected Thursday a request by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. to disqualify the judge presiding over the government's securities fraud case against it.

The U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan said in a ruling that the move by attorneys for the investment banking firm and other defendants in the case to remove U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack was premature.

Judge Pollack previously scheduled his own hearing for Tuesday to hear arguments on the defense effort to remove him.

The defense was seeking Judge Pollack's removal on grounds that his wife has an interest in a corporate transaction financed by Drexel.

An attorney for Drexel has said in an affidavit that the judge's wife owns or controls a major share of a family-owned company that is leveraged buyout. Drexel is helping to arrange the financing.

Defense attorneys had said in a petition to the appeals court that Judge Pollack's involvement created an "appearance of impropriety." They apparently feared that, if Judge Pollack issued a favorable ruling to their clients, then a higher court might overturn it on appeal.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, which had sought Judge Pollack for the case when it sued Drexel on Sept. 7 in U.S. District Court, challenged the defense effort to remove him in a filing with the appeals court on Wednesday.

The SEC said the connection between Judge Pollack's wife and Drexel was remote and was not grounds for prejudice.

Drexel, its high-yield bond director, Michael R. Milken, and others have been accused by the SEC of violating securities laws in alleged schemes with Ivan F. Boesky, the convicted insider trader who has cooperated in the government's investigation.

Weaker Dollar Seen by Sachs

BAHRAIN — Goldman Sachs & Co., the U.S. investment bank, said Thursday that it expects no further improvement in the U.S. trade deficit in 1989, which it said will lead to a weaker dollar and higher interest rates.

Robert Giordano, codirector of economic research in New York, said at a financial conference that he expected short- and long-term U.S. interest rates to rise around 100 basis points in the coming year.

He said that short-term interest rates such as federal funds and commercial paper would rise to between 8.5 percent and 9.5 percent in 1989.

U.S. Official Warns of Trade Threat From Unified Europe

WASHINGTON — A U.S. official, in the frankest administration assessment yet of the potential dangers to U.S. business from a unified European market, said that major American companies "have hedged their bets" by building more factories in Western Europe.

John C. Whitehead, deputy secretary of state and a former investment banker, echoed the views of many American executives who fear that the planned elimination of trade barriers within the European Community could trigger import restrictions throughout the continent.

Mr. Whitehead was careful in his remarks Wednesday not to suggest that U.S. companies should protect themselves against such restrictions by establishing operations in Europe. But, he said, "it does provide a hedge against the risk that exports from the United States might be restricted by some kind of protectionism."

He pledged that the United States "will not stand idly by" and allow Europe to erect trade barriers to other countries as it breaks down its internal restrictions.

The U.S. administration strongly supports the plan to integrate the 12-nation EC by 1992, both because of its potentially positive economic effects and the political ramifications of having a stronger, more efficient Europe as a prime ally.

But major U.S. corporations already have signaled their agreement with Mr. Whitehead's assessment of the potential danger of a unified Europe by locating more factories there. His remarks could accelerate that trend.

Chrysler Corp., which exports U.S.-made cars to Europe, is talking with Renault about manufacturing Jeeps in an EC country, possibly Spain. And General Electric Co., which already maintains a strong manufacturing presence in Europe, announced plans Wednesday to build a \$1.7 billion silicon and plastics manufacturing complex in Spain.

The Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee were expected to call Thursday for an investigation by the U.S. International Trade Commission of the impact of EC integration on American businesses.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, reflecting increasing concern among major American corporations that EC moves to eliminate internal trade barriers could lead to a "Fortress Europe," established a blue-ribbon subcommittee last week to monitor European actions.

The EC plan will allow companies in any member country to have free access to the EC's \$4 trillion market, made up of 350 million consumers. But non-European suppliers also market with one set of standards and regulations.

While he recognized the desire to protect purely European companies, Mr. Whitehead said, "This is a huge market that should be available to our policy of keeping the European markets open will be successful because we have some potent retaliation ability."

U.S. Stores Post Brisk Sales

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers Thursday reported brisk sales in September, compared with the like month a year ago, but analysts attributed many of the gains to apparel purchases and said the overall results were somewhat disappointing.

The biggest general retailers have been hoping for an end to their 19-month-old slump, but the latest figures indicated that business is not likely to start booming soon.

Jeffrey Feiner, an analyst with Merrill Lynch & Co., said, "It's a modest pickup, but the environment still should be characterized as lackluster."

In August, sales slumped badly because of unseasonably hot weather. Retailers looked toward September in hopes the advent of fall would finally bring an end to the sluggish sales trend that began a year and a half ago.

The biggest retailer, Chicago-based Sears, Roebuck & Co., said its sales for the first five weeks ended Oct. 1 were up 6.6 percent to \$2.995 billion from \$2.811 billion a year ago.

Second-ranked K mart Corp., of Troy, Michigan, said sales for the period rose 7.1 percent to \$2.426 billion from \$2.266 billion in September 1987.

"There was considerable strengthening of apparel sales in September, with particularly strong gains in men's and boys' merchandise lines," said the K mart chairman, Joseph E. Antolini. "In addition, there was a pickup in our ladies' apparel business during the month."

Sales by third-ranked Wal-Mart Stores Inc. of Bentonville, Arkansas, advanced 25 percent to \$1.510 billion in September from \$1.207 billion last year.

"Sales for the early part of the month through mid-month recorded a nice pickup," but stores were unable to sustain that improvement the rest of September, said Jeffrey Edelman, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Apparel sales, which have been in a year-long slump of their own, improved slightly.

(AP, UPI)

Argentine Debt Expected to Cut Profit at Chase

WASHINGTON — Chase Manhattan Corp. said Thursday that it expected nonperforming loans in Argentina to reduce its after-tax earnings in the third quarter by about \$18 million.

Chase said it expected to report that as of Sept. 30, about \$550 million of some \$970 million of cross-border loans to borrowers in Argentina had been put on nonaccrual status, meaning they are nonperforming.

Chase said in a special filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission that more payment loans may also be put on nonaccrual status.

It said some progress was made during the third quarter in certain other Latin American countries.

Chase said that it had substantially completed agreements with Brazil on a commercial-bank financing plan that was expected to cover Brazil's interest in arrears for 1987, as well as the country's financial gap for 1988 and the first half of 1989.

Thursday's OTC Prices

MASDAQ prices as of 4 a.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,500 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is not intended to be a year.

Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for 12 Month High, Low, and other financial metrics.

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BOOK BRIEFS

DAY OF RECKONING. By Benjamin Friedman. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. RENDEZVOUS WITH REALITY: The American Economy After Reagan. By Murray Weidenbaum. Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

baum's "Rendezvous with Reality" is that free markets work and government efforts to regulate them only make matters worse. Thus, after making a sharp and convincing critique of the merger and acquisition frenzy of the 1980s, Weidenbaum dismisses regulatory proposals and predicts that unimpeded market activity will somehow restore rationality to the major players.

mations and deformations of a child growing up. The facets are infinite; Brodkey does not omit enough light to display them. (Richard Eder, LAT)

SEARCHING FOR BOBBY FISCHER: The World of Chess, Observed by the Father of a Child Prodigy. By Fred Waitzkin. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Don't be fooled by Fred Waitzkin's little gem of a book, "In Search of Bobby Fischer." It appears at a superficial glance to be a casual ramble through the world of chess: charming and informative but so leisurely and loose-jointed that we can set it aside anytime.

World Stock Markets

Table with multiple columns for different stock markets including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, Zurich, Tokyo, and others. It lists various stock indices and their closing prices in local currencies as of Oct. 6.

Table with multiple columns for various international stock markets including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Rome, Zurich, Tokyo, and others. It lists various stock indices and their closing prices in local currencies as of Oct. 6.

Call us for Books of American Publishers. 1-203-966-5470. 1-203-966-4329. 1-800-255-2665. At current exchange rates books of American publishers will probably cost you less.

STORIES IN AN ALMOST CLASSICAL MODE. By Harold Brodkey. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

His face becomes serene and doesn't look like a 7-year-old. His mother says that at such times he plays as if there were an old chess player inside him who wakes up for his games.

For his role as narrator is not just a casual observer of the game. He is the father of Joshua Waitzkin, who when he started playing chess at the age of 6 turned out to be a prodigy.

After that, there was what has been taken, perhaps puzzlingly, as silence. Brodkey was at work on his life's work, a big book, a Bildungsroman. Promat was mentioned. It was to be called "A Party of Animals."

On the other hand, 18 stories did appear over the years. This is, at least, an unusual kind of silence; and now it has been collected in a 600-page volume entitled "Stories in an Almost Classical Mode."

So it is not silence, really, and yet it has some of the same effects. It is a stream of messages whose texture is alternately magical and dense, whose direction zigzags, one that repeats itself with puzzling variations, and sometimes contradicts itself altogether.

This makes puzzling reading. Part of this comes from the massive and layered exploration of the for-

ACROSS 1 Aperture 5 Colombian city 9 Hurdled 13 Young salmon 14 Deputy 15 Woody's son 17 Loton ingredient 18 "Of course!" 19 Enlarge, in a way 20 With 47 Across, a quote 23 Gala 24 Caviar 25 Ebb 26 "The Mill on 33 Then, to Jeanne 34 Bundle 35 F.O.R. agcy. 36 First name of author of quote 37 Bart or Brenda 38 Plaster 39 Past 40 Endure 41 Sky Comb form 42 Pause 44 Author of the quote 45 Cato's man 46 Utah's hly 47 See 20 Across 48 A Cassin 49 Pedro's January 50 Helen's new home 51 Butter's rival 52 Discourage 60 Delect 61 Engrossed 62 Sugar sources 63 Greek ml group of WW II

WEATHER EUROPE HIGH LOW C F ASIA HIGH LOW C F NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW C F

PEANUTS WHAT MAKES YOU THINK YOU HAVE THE ANSWERS FOR EVERYTHING? WHAT ABOUT THE REST OF US? HOW DO YOU THINK YOU'RE GOING TO KEEP THE REST OF US FROM EXPRESSING AN OPINION?

BLONDIE I'M SURE THERE WILL NEVER BE A THREE-MINUTE MILE. WELL, IT JUST SO HAPPENS THAT I SAW ONE LAST WEEKEND. YOU DID? WHO RAN IT? A HORSE THAT BET ON!

DENNIS THE MENACE "LOOK, MOM! MR. WILSON'S GOT A PAY-AS-YOU-GO PLAN... AND HE PAID ME A QUARTER TO GO!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOWN 1 George Washington, e.g. 2 French composer 3 Flat follower 4 Large ironed beater 5 Would-be wave ruler 6 Type of type 7 Riga native 8 Move gradually 9 Library study space 10 Sector 11 Croat or Serb form 12 Heavy reading 13 Bring up — (trial) 14 Charpoys 15 Belly laugh 16 Indian chief 17 Praise at a funeral 18 Some salmon 19 Banquo, e.g. 20 Pack of camels 21 Mountain nymph 22 Fish catcher 23 Expensive birdershop 24 Copy, for short 25 Very hungry 26 "Banstee," 1970 Price movie 27 Child direction 28 Egg on 29 "sexpence" 30 Outside, in Lyon 31 mroat 32 Wis. county 33 Adress Rames 34 Coze 35 Chemical endings 36 Brittle 37 An inland sea 38 Whit 39 Bar orders

BEEBLE BAILEY DID THE GENERAL GET HURT DURING THE BOMBARDMENT? SORT OF. HIS FINGERS GOT STUCK IN HIS EARS. NOT WALKER.

ANDY CAPP HEY! YOU'VE GOT A MICH'RIGHT IN HERE AS YOU HAVE, ANDY. YOU DIDN'T NOTICE, BACK HERE IN HERE AND HE WAS TRYING TO TAKE EVERYONE'S MONEY.

WIZARD OF ID I NEED A POTION TO GIVE ME COURAGE. HERE... DRINK THIS. YUKS! IF I COULD DRINK THAT I WOULDN'T NEED COURAGE.

REX MORGAN DID MY PARENTS LEAVE MAMA? YES! HOW DID YOU GET ALONG WITH DEAR OLD DAD? I DON'T THINK HE'S BUYING THE BIT ABOUT MY JUST HAVING A COUPLE OF BEERS. DR. MORGAN TOLD HIM THAT IT TO HAVE MORE THAN THAT TO SHOW A BLOOD ALCOHOL OF 0.50 PERCENT HE NEVER ASKED ME ONE QUESTION ABOUT THE COCAINE!

GARFIELD HEY, GARFIELD, HERE COMES THE MAILMAN. LOOKS LIKE YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO SHRED HIS PANTS TODAY! HE'S WEARING SHORTS. THEN I'LL HAVE TO PUNCH A FEW LEG HAIR.

Solution to Previous Puzzle ICED PAPAS ALAN NAME ATOME VINE PRIMADONNA ETTIE STRADDLE SORTED NULL MOUSE WADDLE WINTERED ABET LINES BRA FOND CASED RUNT TUT SOBER SOGIE STICKLER ROUSES FRILL PENN MARINA BEFODDLE IRIS PROCESSION NICE SONAR UNTO ADES EDENS PAIS

DOONESBURY THAT NEW SOCIAL BRICKER IS PUTTING OUT A DYNAMITE BOMBER? THAT'S RIGHT, JOHNSON. IT'S A DYNAMITE BOMBER.

DOONESBURY DO YOU KNOW SHE'S ADVISED DO THEM PARTIES FOR EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK AND SHE HANGS ALL THE GAMES HERSELF? BEST SHE'S DOWN BLOWN PICKING OUT EACH OF THE WIPES.

DOONESBURY DAMMIT, JOHNSON, I TOLD YOU TO GO TO THE CELLAR — AND ONE!

DOONESBURY HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT GOING TO THE LACE, SIR? IT'S TOO LATE NOW. THE DOGS TOO DEEP.

DOONESBURY HEY, GARFIELD, HERE COMES THE MAILMAN. LOOKS LIKE YOU WON'T BE ABLE TO SHRED HIS PANTS TODAY! HE'S WEARING SHORTS. THEN I'LL HAVE TO PUNCH A FEW LEG HAIR.



SPORTS

Canada Gives Judge Wide Authority for Drug-Use Inquiry

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has ordered a formal judicial inquiry into the Ben Johnson affair and, more broadly, into the use of drugs and other banned practices throughout Canadian sports.

It appointed an experienced Ontario judge on Wednesday to head a five-member commission that will have subpoena power and virtually unlimited staff and resources, reflecting the government's sensitivity to the controversy that has stirred in Canadians — as well as the political consequences.

Justice Charles Dubin, 67, who will head the inquiry, has been a judge for 15 years. In 1979 he led a national inquiry into air transportation safety practices in Canada. By order of Mulroney's inner cabinet, Dubin will be able to take sworn testimony, and he was directed to choose an advisory panel of sports, medical and legal experts to assist him.

"He can begin work immediately," said the federal sports minister, Jean Charest.

Charest said the commission members would be free to travel across Canada and overseas to gather evidence. "We wanted to give the commissioner all the tools necessary to carry out a full and complete investigation," he said.

Hearings are expected to be public, and Johnson as well as his coach and personal physician will be called to testify, Charest said.

The broad mandate of the inquiry appeared to be a small victory for the Jamaican-born Johnson, whose lawyer had urged that he not be the sole focus of an investigation. The 26-year-old sprinter, who was stripped of his gold medal in the 100-meter dash after testing positive for use of muscle-building anabolic steroids, read a statement at a news conference Tuesday say-

ing he had never knowingly taken banned drugs.

Both Johnson's track coach, Charlie Johnson, who has gone into seclusion, and his personal physician, George Astaphan, who told the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation this week that he believed he was being set up as a fall guy, have retained lawyers.

In addition to the federal inquiry, Astaphan is being investigated by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the provincial medical licensing authority.

The Toronto Star newspaper reported Wednesday that in his native St. Kitts, Astaphan has been prohibited from using government drug dispensaries after the mysterious drug-related death of a woman Astaphan had been treating for a sports injury.

In the days since Johnson was stripped of his medal and kicked out of the Seoul Games, numerous Canadian athletes, coaches, doctors and sports officials have come forward to say publicly that they either knew or had strongly suspected that the use of banned drugs was rampant in Canadian sports and were used by runners in the Mazda Optimist Track Club, of which Johnson was a member.

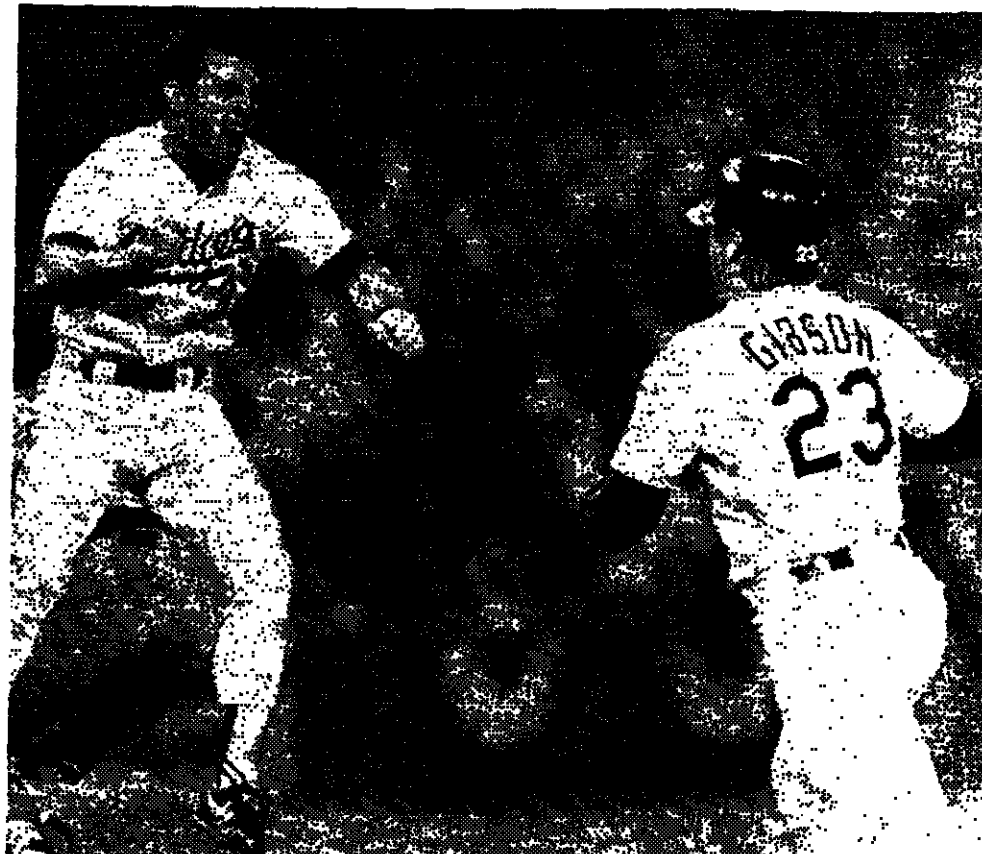
**Doctor Bought Steroid**

A spokesman for a pharmaceutical company says Astaphan purchased the same anabolic steroid that was found in Johnson's urine after he won the 100 meters in Seoul, The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

The doctor has denied giving the drug, stanozolol, to Johnson.

"We have made a search of our sales records and it confirms that we have sold stanozolol to Dr. Astaphan," Joe Kiefer, of Sterling Research Ltd., said late Wednesday.

Records of sales from the drug company have been turned over to the College of Physicians and Surgeons to help in its investigation of Astaphan.



Steve Sax leapt in triumph after scoring in the second inning as teammate Kirk Gibson stood on deck.

How Oakland Baffled Boggs

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

BOSTON — With the fans' stomping threatening to shatter the towering wall in left field, with baseball's leading batter, Wade Boggs of the Boston Red Sox, facing him in the ninth inning and the winning run on base, Dennis Eckersley of the Oakland Athletics was worried about negative vibrations.

Somehow, he escaped them, which is perhaps a measure of why he has become baseball's best relief pitcher.

And in the opening game of the American League playoffs, he won the confrontation between the two best at their trades. He struck out Boggs on four pitches for the final out in Oakland's 2-1 victory in Game 1 Wednesday.

"I like to work fast, especially in that situation, because there's a lot of negative waves that come around if you hang around too long," said Eckersley. It was so classic it was a cliché.

The A's took their 2-1 lead into the bottom of the ninth inning. Eckersley, who relieved in the eighth and got the side out on seven pitches — all strikes — retired the first two batters in the ninth while throwing four more strikes.

Then he yielded a double to Jody Reed and a walk to Rich Gedman. And suddenly, there was Boggs. Eckersley saved 45 games this season, one under Dave Righetti's major league record.

Boggs batted at a .360 clip, winning his fourth straight batting title. Earlier, he drove in Boston's run on a sacrifice fly with the bases filled. He also struck out against the starter, Dave Stewart, with the bases loaded in the second inning after striking out only 34 times in 719 plate appearances during the regular season.

"I threw him two on the outside that he took," recalled Eckersley. Both were strikes.

With two strikes, Eckersley tried to waste a low, inside slider. Boggs batted at it and fouled it off. Eckersley came back once more, intent on throwing a low fastball that would tail away. Instead, he ran it up high. Boggs swung and missed. Game over.

"He looked a little surprised, and I was a little surprised to strike him out," said Eckersley. The strikeout meant Boggs had left seven of eight runners on base. "I was successful 33 percent today," Boggs said. "I failed the other 66. I wish I was perfect."

"He changed zones on me. I was looking for a low slider and instead he threw a high one on me."

For Eckersley, coming into tense situations is hardly new this year. But coming into Fenway Park, where he played for more than six seasons until he was traded in 1984, remains special.

"This is where I want to be, right here," he said. "The A's made him a reliever last year after obtaining him from the Cubs. Although he had relieved only once since 1976, he did such an outstanding job as a middle reliever that the manager, Tony LaRussa, started using him in save situations."

Now he was in a pressure situation. "I'm not thinking about the confrontation," he said. "I'm just thinking about pitching to Boggs. Hitters like him just get themselves out. We don't get them out."

"You can't think about what you face Wade Boggs," said Dave Driscoll, Oakland's pitching coach. "If you think you can strike him out, you're wrong."

Now, at the age of 34, Eckersley has become the best. Perhaps, though, he missed starting? "What's the difference?" he said. "As long as there's money on the line, there's no comparison to pitching in a regular-season game. It's the pressure, not if you start or relieve."

Dodgers Drum Mets, 6-3

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — On another night when pitching was supposed to dominate the National League Championship Series, only one pitcher was dominant.

A rookie, Tim Lincecum, threw the best and most important game of his career Wednesday night, allowing five hits in 8 1/2 innings as the Los Angeles Dodgers tripped the New York Mets, 6-3, at Dodger Stadium.

"We needed this game desperately," Tommy Lasorda, the Dodgers manager, said. "It's a lot better going back 1-1, rather than 0-2 — especially after that horrendous loss."

"Coming out and scoring early made a big difference," Lasorda said.

The Dodgers picked on 20-game winner David Cone, tying his best-of-seven playoff out one victory apiece and sending the Dodgers to New York for Games 3, 4 and 5 with a low feeling.

Belcher walked three and struck out a career-high 10 as the Dodgers broke the game open with a run in the first inning and four in the second. He took a three-batter and a 6-2 lead into the ninth, when the Mets got their third run.

Left-hander Jesse Orosco, the former Mets player, came in and faced one batter, giving up a single to Darryl Strawberry. Right-hander Alejandro Pena came in to get the last two outs.

Cone allowed five runs on five hits in two innings, his shortest appearance as a starter this season.

"He just made some bad pitches," Dave Johnson, the Mets manager, said. "I'll tell you what happened. He started off the game and he threw a pitch right down the middle to (Mickey) Hatcher. The umpire called it a ball, and that upset him. They called a balk, and that unraveled him further."

Hatcher, inserted into the Dodgers lineup for the slumping Franklin Stubbs, scored two runs and had a two-run double in the second. Mike Marshall had three hits.

It was a remarkable game, especially because the Dodgers had been so devastated a night earlier. Orel Hershiser had taken a 2-0 lead and 67 shutout innings into the ninth, but the Mets won, 3-2.

A month ago, Belcher, 26, had been ticketed for postseason duty in the bullpen. He moved into the rotation when Tim Lincecum slumped, then moved to the Game 2 slot when John Tudor came up with a bad hip. His record this year was 12-6, with a 2.91 earned run average.

Wednesday night, Belcher had trouble only with Keith Hernandez, the Mets' first baseman, who

hit a two-run home run in the fourth and had a run-batted-in single in the ninth.

"The key was breaking on top and getting some runs," Belcher said.

For the second straight night, the Dodgers scored in the first inning. Cone walked Hatcher with one out, then balked. Marshall made it 1-0 when he blooped a single into left in front of left fielder Kevin McReynolds.

Cone got out of that inning trailing, but in the second, nine Dodgers went to the plate. With one out, he hit Jeff Hamilton. He struck out Alfredo Griffin, but five straight Dodgers reached base. Belcher grounded a single to center, and Sax singled to center for a 2-0 lead.

Hatcher grounded a double down the left-field line for two more, although McReynolds' throw would have beaten Sax if Carter had blocked the plate.

After Kirk Gibson was intentionally walked, Marshall singled to right to make it 5-0. It was Marshall's third RBI single in two nights.

The Mets ended the shutout in the fourth when Greg Jefferies drew a leadoff walk, and Hernandez honored to make it 5-2. Darryl Strawberry followed with a single, but was out trying to steal.

For Conspiracy Theorists, Free-Agency Sizzles Anew

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Now it is the baseball owners who may charge the players with collusion.

Darryl Strawberry, the New York Mets outfielder, and Eric Davis, the Cincinnati Reds outfielder, said earlier this week that they hoped to one day play for the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Baseball officials reacted swiftly. "Recent statements made by Darryl Strawberry and Eric Davis raise serious questions about tampering and possibly collusion," Ed Durso, executive vice president of the baseball commissioner's office, said Wednesday. "We will evaluate the situation thoroughly and take action, if appropriate."

Strawberry and Davis, who grew up together in Los Angeles, said in separate interviews that they would attempt to go to the same team after the 1990 season, when both are eligible for free-agency.

"Eric in center, me in right and Kirk Gibson in left — the Dodgers would have a dynasty for years to come," Strawberry told The Los Angeles Times in an article published Tuesday.

Davis told the New York Post on Tuesday: "It was something Darryl and I talked about before he was in New York and I was in Cincinnati. It's just based on wanting to play together, that's all."

The collective-bargaining agreement states that free-agency "is a matter to be determined solely by each player and each club" and "players shall not act in concert with other players, and clubs shall not act in concert with other clubs."

"If the statements turn out to be true, if there were conversations between Strawberry and Davis, that would be a violation of the agreement," said Barry Rona, head of the owners' Player Relations Committee.

Don Fehr, head of the Major League Baseball Players Association, disagreed, saying: "After systematic, massive, deliberate collusion that will wind up costing them tens of millions of dollars, for them to say that about a couple of kids who want to go home in a couple of years, I find that hard to take seriously."

SIDELINES

NFL's Patriots, Seahawks Are Sold

GRAPEVINE, Texas (AP) — The sale of the New England Patriots and the Seattle Seahawks have been approved unanimously by the National Football League owners. The transactions were approved Wednesday pending the receipt of documents to complete the deals.

Controlling interest in the Patriots was sold by the William H. Sullivan Jr. family to Victor Kiam, the owner of Remington Products, a maker of electric shavers, for a reported \$85 million. Sullivan was owner of the Patriots since the team's inception as an American Football League franchise in 1960.

The Seahawks sale had already been completed, and league approval was formality. The franchise was sold by the Nordstrom family to a group headed by Ken Behring, a California developer, for a reported \$80 million.

Russians Coming to America's Cup

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Four Soviet yacht clubs have registered as challengers in the next America's Cup yacht racing regatta, organizers say.

The cup holder, the San Diego Yacht Club, has received separate challenge letters from the Soviet yacht clubs Tallin, Leningrad, Odessa and Poti, officials representing the U.S. club said Wednesday.

If those yacht clubs complete challenge procedures to participate in the next regatta, which has not yet been scheduled, they would become the first Soviet clubs to compete for sport's oldest trophy.

Congress May Study Olympic Woes

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (AP) — Three Democratic members of Congress, all former Olympians, have called on their colleagues to form an Olympic caucus to explore the decline in medal-winnings of U.S. Olympic teams.

Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell of Colorado, a former judo competitor, and two former U.S. basketball stars, Representative Tom McMillen of Maryland and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, are soliciting support for the caucus, according to a newspaper here.

Matchplay Quarterfinals Set

Wentworth, England — Four American tour players won their way into the quarterfinals as another United States vs. Europe golf clash took shape at the World Matchplay Championship on Thursday.

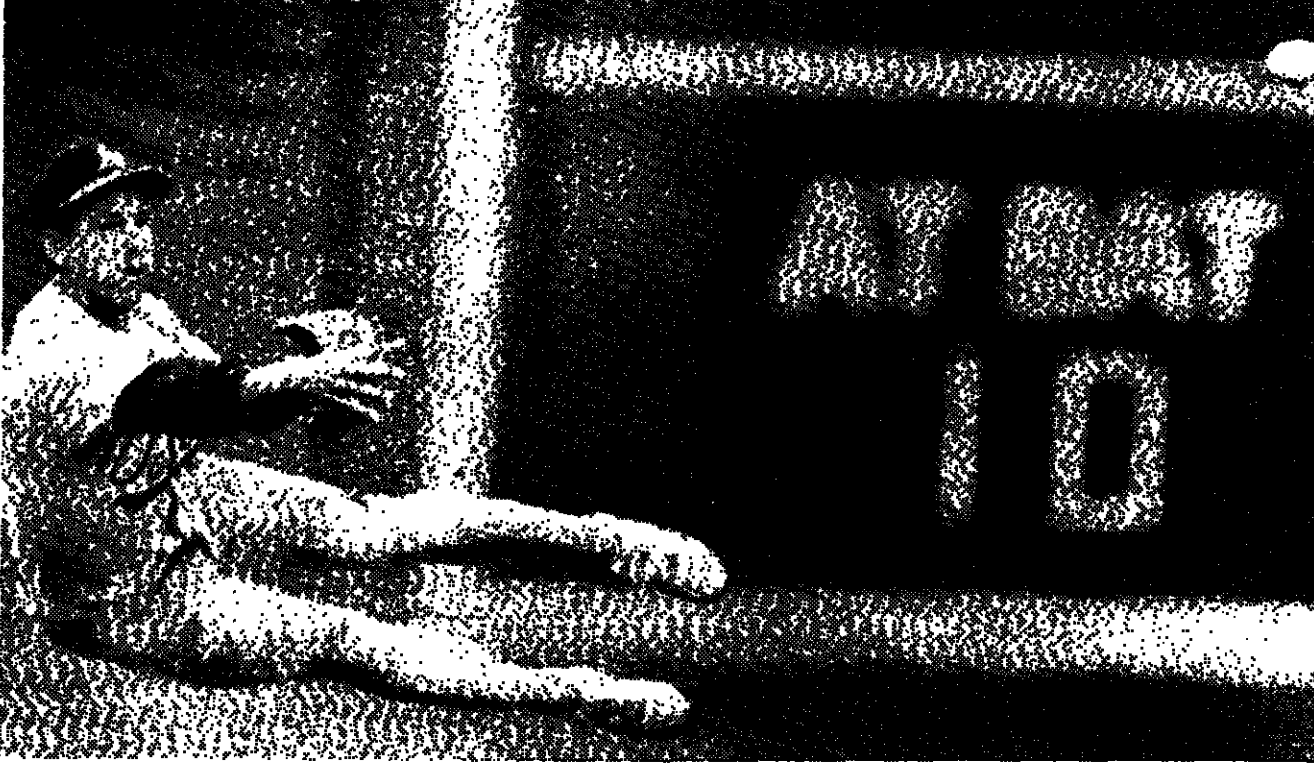
Now they take on the defending champion, Ian Woosnam of Britain, a four-time winner. Severino Ballestrero of Spain; and two Britons, Sandy Lyle and Nick Faldo. These four were the leading seeds and had byes to the quarterfinals on Friday.

On Thursday, Jeff Sluman, the American who won the PGA title in August, thrashed Japan's Nobuo Seizawa 6 and 5 and will face Woosnam.

Joey Sindelar, the big-hitting leader of the U.S. money list this year, with more than \$700,000 in the bank, put down Britain's Barry Lane 5 and 4 and will face Faldo, the 1987 British Open champion and runner-up at the U.S. Open this year.

Nick Price of Zimbabwe, a Florida resident and full-time U.S. tour player who was second at this year's British Open, edged out Roger Davis of Australia 2 and 1. Price faces Lyle, the U.S. Masters champion, and feels he will have to put better than he did against Davis.

Mark McCumber, the U.S. Tournament Players champion, completed a fine day for the American contenders by eliminating Zimbabwean Mark McNulty with a five-foot birdie putt on the final hole.



Sideways and side-armed, shortstop Walt Weiss of Oakland pegged to second for a force out in Boston during the playoffs' first game.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Playoff Box

Table with columns for National League Games and American League Games, listing teams and scores.

Playoff Schedule

Table listing playoff schedules for National League and American League, including dates and locations.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL

CALIFORNIA—Wounded Butch Wynegar, catcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release.

FOOTBALL

CHICAGO—Traded Calvin Thomas, fullback, to the Denver Broncos for an undrafted 1989 draft choice.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

LOS ANGELES—Assigned Phil Sykes, left wing, Paul Guay, right wing, and Bob Kunitz, center, to New Haven of the American Hockey League.

MINNESOTA

Wounded Don Beaupre, goaltender, Brian Lawton and Dave Semer, center, Scott Russell and Warren Bibe, left wing, Scott Robinson and Igor Liba, right wing, and Gord Duncanson and Neil Wilkinson, defenseman.

PHILADELPHIA

Assigned J.J. Dolezal, defenseman, to Hershey of the American Hockey League.

PITTSBURGH

Assigned Jack Callender and Greg Griffin, forwards, to Michigan of the International Hockey League.

TENNIS

Pro Leaders

Men: Mats Wilander, \$2,074,214, Stefan Edberg, \$1,722,214, Andre Agassi, \$1,578,214, Ivan Lendl, \$1,578,214, and Kent Carlsson, \$1,578,214.

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(Continued from Back Page) ESCORTS & GUIDES: LONDON, KENSINGTON, ARISTOCATS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES, REGENCY U.K., LONDON, BELGRAVIA, MAYFAIR CLUB, MERCEDES, LONDON, PORTMAN ESCORT AGENCY, MERCEDES, LONDON, CAPRICE-NYC.



POSTCARD

New Old Amsterdam

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service
AMSTERDAM — In the 1970s, this capital of canals, bicycles and quaintly tinkering streets was also a mecca for Western Europe's unruly, irreverent and off-beat — an oasis of drug-laced social experimentation that thrived in a mellow aura of Dutch tolerance.

Then, in 1983, Eduard van Thijn, a former interior minister, became mayor and things began to change. "There was a general climate of malaise — the idea that a big city can't be run," recalled the 54-year-old politician, an imposing figure with a thick shock of curly hair. "It was mission impossible. The police were desperate about the drug scene, and there was a feeling that you couldn't stop drugs."

The city has not abandoned its renowned tolerance, but it has become a sterner place, concerned about being in top shape and having a good image in 1992, when the 12 nations of the European Community forge a single market. In a more stringent economic climate, where even the bountiful Dutch welfare system is being pared, many of yesterday's flower children have gone straight.

The gradual turnaround seems to have begun about the time that Thijn became mayor. The former interior minister, van Thijn had been regarded as a potential prime minister, but with his Labor Party out of power nationally he found a big enough challenge in governing Amsterdam's 680,000 residents.

The mayor started by shaking up and expanding the police force, putting more police on the streets of a city where even today addicts and small-time dealers can be seen openly pushing and hustling. He closed Amsterdam's ambitious drug-rehabilitation and methadone-maintenance programs to "drug tourists" from West Germany, Italy and elsewhere.

At the same time, van Thijn moved against countercultural squatters occupying abandoned buildings in the city; some were physically ousted by the police after first being softened up by elaborate public-relations offensives, while others found their occupied buildings bought by the city and rented back to them.

A Holiday Inn now stands on the site of one of the last squatter battles. The mayor has also encouraged the construction of a number of other new hotels to attract tourists and conventions, and he has deployed police to disperse concentrations of junkies and drug dealers around them.

Petty thievery and muggings are as normal here as rainy weather blowing in off the North Sea. But the police say that after rising alarmingly until 1984, crime rates have stabilized and, in a few categories, have even dropped.

The most heartening trend has been the rising average age of heroin addicts, which suggests that the number of new addicts is decreasing. The average age of Amsterdam's 7,000 addicts is now over 30, whereas in 1981 it was 27.

And although cocaine use is widespread, police and independent drug experts say that the "crack" form has not hit Amsterdam.

THE city regards addiction as a public health problem as well, and an extensive network of rehabilitation programs and a four-year-old free needle system permit the authorities to track some 70 percent of the city's addicts, compared with 15 percent in New York.

Jacques Brel, Alive and Well

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Jacques Brel, who has been called a "historian of the human heart," became a hero in his native lowlands by eloquently singing his bleak climate and landscape in his anthem, "Le Plat Pays."

He sent his family (now including a third daughter) back to Brussels and went on the road. At first, critics dismissed him as some skinny Belgian hick, but there was something unique about somebody who "never sang for audiences. I sing for people. He gave more than 200 concerts a year for 12 years.

Eric Man produced the play "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," introducing Brel to America. "No matter how complex his song structure might be," Brian told a reporter, "all of them were gut-simple in their feeling. He knew that any longshoreman or any farmhand could feel his laughter or his tears because they were all locked in the same miserable little world."



Brel at the Olympia in Paris in 1964: "We just have time for one dream and then we are dead."

disciplined, punctual, he believed in hard work. But he also had French warmth and sentimentality. Some Flemish people did not approve when he parodied their manner and accent. But he made fun of everything — the French, the clergy, friendship, growing old, drinkers, himself. He loved to provoke, to demystify. He did not get enough sleep, he did not eat at regular hours. He smoked four packs of cigarettes a day. He never economized by saying, "I'll go to sleep early tonight because I have to get up early tomorrow."

"It was like having an airline pilot for a father," France said. "He came home two days a month to pick up his mail. He wasn't exactly a conscientious parent." This is a woman who has more of her father's life to the memory of her father, investing most of her time and much of her inheritance running her foundation. But even when describing his more negative traits, she is full of pride, respect and understanding. "I think it made him uneasy to watch us grow up, we were his children so we reflected his own aging. He was very afraid of old age, and he was always awkward with women."

Brel once said he had a better chance of understanding the mystery of the Holy Trinity than of understanding women. "A woman," he said, "is an enigma. A man is an enigma, a beautiful enigma, but an enigma."

There were many women in his life. His wife, Michelle, knew that but they remained close in their way and were never divorced. "My mother understood what kind of phenomenal man she had married. And she had the intelligence to see that if she wanted to continue loving him and being loved by him, she should certainly not put him in a cage."

PEOPLE

Salman Rushdie's Novel Prompts a Ban in India

India has banned "Satanstoe Verses" by Salman Rushdie after complaints that the book was offensive to Muslims. Shortlisted for Britain's Booker Prize, the book has been attacked by Muslims because of its portrayal of Mohammed, the founder of Islam, and its suggestion that his 12 wives were prostitutes. Rushdie, who lives in London, was born in Bombay. His mother and sister live in Pakistan. He won a Booker Prize in 1981 for "Midnight's Children."

The American Church in Paris will be celebrating this weekend the dedication of its new pipe organ, built by the Von Beckerath Co. of Hamburg. Fred Gramann, the church's organist and choir director for 17 years, will perform at the inaugural concert. Daniel Roth, one of France's leading organists from St. Sulpice Church, will perform at the second inaugural recital. The celebration includes a reception hosted by Joe M. Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador to France, and the presentation of the City of Paris's Silver Medal award to the church.

Lisa Marie Presley, 20, Elvis Presley's daughter, married Danny Keough, 23, a musician she has been dating for three years, during a private ceremony at the Church of Scientology in Los Angeles. Patrick LeBeaume, Presley's mother-in-law, the bride, attended the ceremony.

Whoopi Goldberg, 38, has filed for divorce from her Dutch cameraman-husband, David Crossman, 29. The two, who met in 1986 during the filming of a documentary, "Have been separated for some time," a spokesman said, adding that Goldberg is living with the cameraman, Eddie Gold. The actress stars in the upcoming movie "Clara's Heart."

The Duke and Duchess of York spent a morning on the British River in Australia when they encountered trouble down on route to St. Helena convict settlement at Morroon Bay. Media representatives waiting for them found the royal pair licked ice cream. If miles away, Prince Andrew, and his wife, Sarah, stunned Frances Jones when they walked into a store to pay the clerk for the ice cream. The couple is to leave Australia Friday.

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TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE. Appears on page 4.

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